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THE GOD WITH A HAMMER.

Baccalaureate Address at Commencement by President Tenney.

Upon this tenth anniversary of the opening of Colorado college for instruction there can be no inquiry so suitable as the question, What kind of character ought a Christian college to form of its pupils? It is the character building of which I speak to-day. It is universally recognized that what may be called the unconscious influence of the college in forming character is far more than the recitation routine. A true teachers aim or should aim constantly to train their pupils to Christian manhood. What this means I ask you to aid me in analyzing. *Vir*, virility, masculine quality, manliness, is nothing else than force rightly directed. To develop a godlike soul in the earthly temple of the Holy One, to form a character thoroughly allied to God, abiding in sound body, forceful, decided, well balanced, of health, of enterprise, executive in quality, prompt in action, concentrated in purpose, thorough in habit, of high courage, resistive of evil, persistive of good, invincible, determined, self poised, abiding in faith, in repose, loyal to self, loyal to God, loyal to those principles of holiness, wholeness, which must pervade human society, eminent in leadership, skilful in organizing, aggressive against wrong doing, resolute and unhesitating in self denial for others—these are the points we make, make decisively, sharply, else we are of all men most miserable, merely mechanically manipulating mathematical or linguistic formulas, teaching a very little knowledge of rhetoric and regencies, bugs and botany, physics, and philosophy falsely so called. Either our curriculum is crowned with God in language, in physical social and moral law, literature and history, in every recitation, every week, every year, making known to the pupils the constant and vivifying presence of Him with whom we have to do, else we are indeed of all men most miserable, observing anniversaries and decades of wasted power. We make history only as the college becomes a positive power in the world moulding human character, and hurling out upon the nations an unseen force mighty and miraculous as the Scandinavian hammer in the hands of Thor.

It is sometimes thought by vulgar people that these small new western colleges are in contemptible business, making so much ado in raising funds or outcry for lack of funds; hiring so many teachers on small pay, needing so much apparatus for a mere handful of pupils. Said Holmes concerning early Harvard:

"And who was on the catalogue
When college was begun?
Two nephews of the president
And the professor's son;
(Lord! how the seniors knocked about
The freshman class of one!)"

To those graduating to-day I commend the example of Antigonus springing in upon his desponding soldiers in the night, with the question, "How many do you count me for?" Wellington riding on the Portuguese mountains alone was called 30,000 men. Napoleon's personality on the field was reckoned by his generals as a reinforcement of a hundred thousand soldiers. The sight of Bonaparte's military cloak agitated whole nations. We have great expectations concerning the very garments of our graduates. Colorado College is confident that every man will do his duty.

If in these early years we lack concentration of forces in manufacturing character of the right stamp, it is because we have been absorbed in making good our standing place, in so fixing our fulcrum as to move the world. This college was not founded mainly to teach boys and girls the conjugation of *amo*. The god with the hammer is the deity of this spot. Odin and Thor, Jupiter Tonans, Zeus hurling his thunderbolts, and One with whom we have to do—to these we erect our altars. Do you not see the red beard of Thor lashing far north and streaming in the night wind? Do you not hear the ringing of his hammer smiting the crust of this planet in the earthquake? Do you not feel the power of Him who made the world? Do you not behold advancing the God of the Hebrews as a man of war; a standard bearer among ten thousand? Personal power in business, in society, in national life, in taking the kingdom of God by force, this is what we set forth first and last upon this spot, this spot long since consecrated to this very business. The circumstances here are favorable for gaining power with God, from God, for God. At the foot of these altar-like rocks thrust high heavenward in the evening sky, upon the verge of vast solitudes as if seas of rock were surging at our very door, here is a good place in which to make the acquaintance of Him who sits upon the great white throne. We wait in this outer court until we ourselves are clothed with regal robes and commissioned to serve and reign on the earth.

Unless somewhere somehow our religion puts faculties into the forceless, gives wisdom to the foolish, makes its devotees powers on the earth, preparing them for kingship, then is our religion in vain. "I can do all things through Christ strengthening me," is true or false. If it be false, woe is me. Unless somehow somewhere it is possible for a man upon this globe to form a living alliance with the unseen God, supplementing his own forces with the power from on high; unless the scriptural words are true that light celestial will illuminate our pathway when we do nothing else than seek unto God betimes; unless it is true that the God of all wisdom will give to those who ask, and energize the feeble, and make the weak strong as David; unless it be true that this spot, prayed over every inch of it, is a good place in which to strengthen men's minds, and to teach them to pray and to live to some purpose, then woe be unto us of all men most disappointed, downcast, despairing, doomed to fritter away life in clouded mists and gerund grinding. But if a ready man in this life there can be trained men of power, working like the rod of the Almighty in shivering the kingdom of iniquity, then we are in good business training the children of royalty who will themselves become kings and priests unto God, and bear honorable part with the principalities and powers of the vast universe of God.

If our usual operations are ever to move with the silence, celerity and certainty of natural law, if the tides of the sea—now flood, now ebb, but moving forever in the paths of God, if ocean currents and the steadfast rivers in the skies, are to be the symbols of our courses in life, we can be only by forming alliance with the supernatural. All my springs are in Thee. Is it not possible by prayer, by the study of the quickening word, by faithful obedience to the behests of heaven, to gain inexhaustible personal resources, as if the divine power were to abide with us? The irresistible power of a new affection, love to God, is to gather up all our powers like a magnet. It is only in this way that we may become the men whose deeds are destiny.

"Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours," will never be written concerning this College, unless here we fasten ourselves upon the divine power and live like the angels of God, strong in physique, of rare judgment, comprehensive in mental grasp, ready for the new, doing instead of dreaming, decisive in action, with a ruling passion to serve God and to serve man, putting conscience into everything that we do, bold, immovable, persevering, of great will power and won't power, of fine self-poise, great faith and the peace of God, true to our own hearts and to God, organizing and leading in holy activity against the kingdom of sin, and ready to die for our convictions and in our service for God and humanity.

The temple of Quies, the goddess of rest, was never allowed to be built in Rome. Strenua and Stimula were worshipped by those whose patron was brought up by a wolf. There can be no great power upon this planet save upon a physical basis. The wolf, and the tiger, the wild beast within us, must contribute muscle, or our Christianity will fail before bruisers and pirates. The lions upon the Cheyenne road do not toss a night with dyspepsia or worry about business. If I throw a bear skin over my shoulders I can be quiet, much as if I was leaning against one of the poles of the earth, leaning hard upon the vast original forces of mother nature without nerves. If there were to be an angel on this globe he must first of all get himself tough muscles to maintain him in position. Short in stature, broad faced, thin bearded, with deep set eyes and sunken nose, subsisting solely on flesh, that scourge of God—Attila—would have made a first rate president of a western college. He was tough and equal to it; he would have settled the business if any man had refused to contribute, and he would have settled the business if any man had been so imprudent as to dun him.

Are we not strangely attracted to those immense personalities that have come down to us in the ancient story, giants of stalwart frame—Typhon breathing out fire, or Tityus a man so tall, that if he had concluded to go to bed with the boys so far off as the Cooper house, he would have been obliged to use the college for his foot board, taking the risk of kicking it over in the night. Virabhadra, in the Vishnu Purana, breaking up the banquet of the gods; Milton's satan standing like Teneriffe or Atlas in stature reaching the sky; Nimrod rolling to-day under the ruins of Babel like Enceladus under Ætna; the Muslim Judah roaring over Benjamin's imprisonment in Egypt so loudly that he aroused Israel in Canaan; those antediluvian babies who with their feet covered the fountains of the great deep and who with their own hands shut up the windows of heaven; Og with the deluge at his ankles sitting down on the ark that he might not get his feet wet; Ritho slain by King Arthur when wearing his fur cloak made from the beards of the kings he had conquered; Orlando mad, tearing up the oaks, beeches and pines and rending the wild bears limb from limb; Telamonian Ajax, with no more conscience than a Bengal tiger, defiantly crying, "Without the help of God I am able to fight and I will get the victory with mine own strength;" the self-reliant, iron-like, Northman, "I believe neither in idols or demons, I put my sole trust in my own strength of body and soul;" that tremendous fighter Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau praying before battle, "O God assist our side; at least avoid assisting the enemy, and leave the result to me,"

The seraph Abdiel faithful found,
Among the faithless faithful only he;
Among innumerable false unmov'd,
Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrify'd;

Abdiel smiting Lucifer with a shock like that of winds under a mountain; the gigantic spirits of Flora carving temples to the gods from mountain ledges, or that other titan king who would carve a mountain into a man—these are the stories which we tell to the students of Colorado College when we urge them to walk up to the lead, whether in athletic sports, in class work, or in fierce fight with any form of rascality. The ability of a giant, moved by a divine impulse, to take up this city and to wipe it clean as a man wipeth a dish, setting it upside down; the ability to grapple with men who do evil with both hands earnestly; the formation of the physical basis upon which to build massive moral influence, these are the points we seek to make in this high altitude.

With all due respect to invalids who comprise so large a portion of the world's population, I may safely say that this planet is no place for sick people. In defiance of all the philanthropies, it is to be said that the car of Juggernaut is not more cruel than the crushing wheels of that great golden idol worshipped in our business streets, if a man happens to faint and cannot crawl out of the way quick enough. The average business man hates sick people; he has no use for them, except to kill them as soon as possible. Life's battle is to the strongest.

We can understand the usefulness of our contemporaries when they are dead, or when they are intensely alive; but we cannot understand that there is anything useful in having any man stay on this globe unless he can toil terribly, or else crawl under the sod without hanging round doing nothing. It has been said that no one on this globe wishes to become an angel until he has first made a perfect failure of all other kinds of business. If there is one who is not in physical condition to handle this world's work he had better take promptly to any angelic business in store for him, else he may be sorely misunderstood; his unbusiness-like habits, the unbusiness habits of a man physically set aside, being attributed to almost anything else than physical indisposition. If sound health is needful for the formation of the best kind of character, ill health is needful to the formation of the worst kind of character, depriving a man of good judgment, making him narrow minded, pulling him back when he is about to do anything, breaking up his executive qualities, leading him to be forgetful and dilatory, dissipating his efforts, inducing superficiality, timidity, so that he is unreliable, fickle, feeble, unbalanced, doubting, restless, false to himself, treacherous as too toward heaven, questionable in method, without method, light-headed, selfish and conforming to evil. What he needs is a vacation. If he cannot get it, let us pray patience for him and for his contemporaries.

The best thing for any sick man to do who has any unfinished business on hand, is to have it understood that he is dead; as the painter Rembrandt scattered straw at his door and represented himself dead that he was enriched by the posthumous price of his pictures. If it is understood that a man is dead, no one wonders that he does not write letters, that he is not prompt in business, that he has no memory, that he is crotchety, full of vagaries, hard to get on with, more or less erratic and irresponsible. Only he who has his battalions behind him like Cæsar can afford now and then to be sick like Cæsar.

Graduates and undergraduates of this college let me warn you to-day, do not overwork. If you do, you will undo some of the work you did when you were well; and you will be blamed for it, when the root of all the offending lies back behind it all—your overwork. A man who is so sick and ill-balanced as to become half a suicide by overwork, is, in a business point of view, a nuisance. If you persist in turning life's wheel faster and faster till it catches on fire, the incidental evils of the fierce conflagration you kindle are to be traced solely to your being so intensely the typical American, whose very idleness is to "rest like fury."

You will, under the circumstances, in this circle of college friends, allow me a word of personal allusion. Eight years ago I gave up a good living and quiet home for study; and from an old sense of duty to a new country, became the bond slave of this college. Upon the eastern seaboard among the rocks and forests where I had often consecrated my life to God, I deliberately opened my veins and, dipping my pen in my own blood, wrote out my vows unto God to give myself wholly to the work of founding a Christian college in Colorado for the honor of God and his church. How I have fulfilled my vows by incessant toil and self-sacrifice by day and by night during all these years, you yourselves witness. And to this college I have now given my health itself during one twelve month. And what we have to show for it is by the gift of the munificent friend a substantial property of more than $150,000 above all indebtedness; and a college of good grade well manned. In order to do this I have myself personally been permitted by providential favor to pay a very large amount of money, and have incurred private obligations to keep these teachers here, and to keep the college property from being sold for debt. What I have been permitted as God's steward to give to this building, to these teachers, to these pupils, has been some thousands of dollars more than my entire salary, so that in effect it has been my great privilege not only for eight years to serve this college without pay, but to give besides more than any other person in Colorado except one. My total contributions to this college work amount to more than all other Colorado donations put together; or, to twice as much as any one eastern donation; or to four times as much as that of any eastern donor save one; or, to an amount but little short of being equal to the entire eastern donations for current instruction, excluding gifts for other purposes and for endowment.

Now, during the whole year, I have been prostrated by sickness, so severe during some months that I have been unwilling to have it known how great has been the peril of entire loss of health or of life. And during this entire year this college has been owing me so much in cash or in available securities for money previously advanced, that, if I had been in possession of the money, I should have been able to manage all my ordinary obligations in a business-like way, even in my sickness; my advances to the college having been based upon a reasonable expectation that I should be able to work as usual. Now, under these somewhat remarkable circumstances, I find myself somewhat misunderstood, and blamed by the employes of the college, by the chosen guardians of the college and by local friends of the college for still not having money enough to pay all college bills promptly; and blamed for my overwork, which, for the time being, hinders my usual activities. But I made up my mind at first to sacrifice everything, even to be misunderstood, for the sake of the work to which I then and there consecrated myself to God with my own life's blood; and not yet have I seen but that this is the pathway I am to tread; and in going forward it never occurs to me whether or not I am engaged in a thankless task, since I do not look around me; I look upward.

I merely refer to the matter now in illustration of one of the inconveniences of sickness in the conduct of life's work; thinking, also, that it may, in the minds of some, remove misapprehension.

He who will please him which hath called him to be a soldier, he who will be a follower of Him whose countenance is like lightning, whose voice is like the voice of many waters, who bears a garland of stars in his right hand, and whose feet are like burning brass,—must fall back upon first principles, and by some iron-like rigidity of purpose care first of all for his health, his beef, as a basis for his moral action. And when he is tough as a bullock, he may then stand as of old time between the plow and the altar, ready for either.

No man's judgment is good for much in the afternoon. The beast within is tired and needs lie down. But in the early morning hours the soul alert with God, bent on service, will, as the first point in carrying forward life's work, exercise discernment, clearsightedness, good judgment, as to the work to be done. Force of character without judgment is as dangerous as high-strung nerve and muscle in a visionless beast. A method unsuitable will fail. "The chariot," says the Talmud, "is weak at sea and the ship on land." The faculty of fore-seeing what is likely to be the course of events and a wise adaptation of means to ends, are fundamental to success. Our school drills fail, or upon a vital point, if nothing is done to cultivate the faculty of judging wisely. "My rule is," says John Hunter, "deliberately to consider before I commence, whether the thing be practicable. If it is not, I do not attempt it. If it be practicable I can accomplish it, if I give sufficient pains to it; and, having begun, I never stop till the thing is done."

The next point after discipline in the exercise of good judgment that needs a place in our curriculum, is the training of pupils to take comprehensive views. In other words, mental grasp or fair-sized capacity is what is wanted. As a general thing "capacity" has to be ordered if wanted. Right here comes in the point first made. The original gift of power may be added to by the Creator, if day and night we seek unto God to give not his spirit by measure unto us. There is no man upon this globe concerning whose future we may anticipate so much as he who will never give over his fixed plan to live so near to God that he may hear that heart beat which vivifies the universe.

Few men live by plan. They have no comprehensive scheme. What next, is ever a new question. Alliance with Jehovah in carrying on his work in the world gives a man a fixed object to live for, worthy of all his powers and worth making great plans for; plans which if they succeed will succeed a great deal. There is no course of action which is not open to some objection. With good judgment, therefore, with prayer, with counsel, every one's course in life be picked out with reference to making the utmost that can be made out of the material at hand for the work of God. Business schemes that cover half the world, plans for Christianizing the continents, accord with the comprehensive life work of the Saviour of men. "In one year I shall be old or dead," said Napoleon at the beginning of his Italian campaign. Cæsar, during many years in Gaul and Germany, had constantly in mind a steady purpose to take possession of the world with his own hand. If I were to conquer a province for Christ, I would then conspire to gain an empire. If I could aid in moulding a small part of a continent, I would then enlarge my plans. To teach boys to be great-hearted as well as to give them instruction in algebraic formulas, is the main part of our business. The formation of character is first. To these boys who will become men of affairs we will give perspective; we will not crowd them too much, dwarfing their future by our limited conceptions. We will give room and scope, and never urge the Amazon to compress itself to the limits of the El Paso canal. And we will teach the boys not to fear things new; to have enterprise, to seek opportunity. First, good judgment to discern opportunity; second, comprehensiveness of grasp to take in all its bearings; now a spirit of enterprise, readiness to do and to dare. The main part of the progress of man on the globe is to be attributed to men of large intuitions, endowments, who boldly look opportunities in the face and discern the probabilities, and who have no hesitancy of action; men who pry upon the planet, and turn it in the way they see marked out by the Creator. They face the impossible. Dr. Lardner wrote an essay proving that steamers could not cross the Atlantic. The first copies were brought to America upon the first steamer landing, in spite of the logic of the essay. Lord Bacon at sixteen first discovered those principles which overthrew Aristotle. The discovery of new methods is to be encouraged in the school room. There will be many a youth entering manhood whose future none can predict, before whom great doors will swing back, and he will determine upon the instant to enter in and achieve what all men before him had believed to be impossible.

It is for this very purpose that men are apprehended of Christ that they should forget the things which are behind and despise a past achievement, reaching out into the future. The faculty of founding is to be trained in the school room. Facts are to be taught, but we are the ancients.

"Let us be up with time,
Not dreaming of three thousand years ago;
Erect ourselves and let these columns lie."

The heads of lads in their school days are to be filled with the material for making factories, cities, states, for ministering to populations,—climbing the clouds with rail tracks; so that wherever they locate the wilderness will be transformed at their coming. Tyre on a rock in the sea, Venice on a sand bar, Amsterdam upon marshes, show that man is a match for nature. Peter the Great was angry when he saw a little tree with a flood mark on it where he wished to build, and he chopped it down with a hatchet and built his city. It is not until the years go by that men's work will bear inspection. At first it may look very foolish and impracticable. And we need to bear in mind what was said by the main promoter of one of our most successful Colorado colonies, "Beyond the scorn and blunders of to-day, are the calm and clear seeing ages."

The next thing that I ought to name as essential in training manliness is the development of executive faculties. Cicero gives us curious hints, that might have led to the discovery of printing fifteen hundred years before Faust, but no one did what he only dreamed about. America was discovered upon the day when Columbus made up his mind that the globe was round not flat; but the kingdoms of a new continent awaited the actual arrival of the pilot. Most men theorize, guess, expect and doubt, but there comes a boy who does the deed in a lightning stroke, and we extol his name forever. He has no genius, he has executive quality. Said Tyndall of Faraday: "In his warm moments he formed a resolution and in his cool ones he made that resolution good." That is all there is to it. To teach young men actually to carry out the plans which they judge to be for their own good and the good of society, would revolutionize the world.

This leads me to another point, promptness of acting. "My actions were as prompt as my thoughts," said Napoleon; brain and hand, resolving, doing, within a clock tick. Lightning strikes before it sounds. A light weight may have equality of momentum with one heavier, if it is superior in velocity. Deliberation should save from error; prompt action will sometimes blunder, but in the long run it brings more certain success than late hesitating activity delayed by slow judgment. It is the quarters of an hour that decide life's battle.

Most men stand round with their hands in their pockets, their feet in the mud, doubting and discussing, waiting for some one to tell them when to undertake to begin to get ready to act; then falter and unfix their decision, following a new freak; then fearing a failure and what folks will say, ask some stranger what to do next. Quickness of apprehension to see in a flash what is to be done, and to act upon the instant, swift as an arrow flying to the mark, this is keenly taught in the daily drill of recitation. Motive power needs to supplement other powers. Every day is to be looked upon as the decisive day in life, the one from which to date the future, opening a new era. One intense moment is worth more than dreamy years with no purpose in them.

This doomsday promptness of action is closely allied to what may be called the faculty of mental concentration. Intensity of character inspired by vivid spiritual insight and profound devotion; the possession of the soul by a regnant purpose, a passionate enthusiasm for worthy aims in life,—this is the work of one of the divine powers, the man predestined. "Whether we be beside ourselves it is to God."

A shrewd observer of men has said that the one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation. Life's highest successes are to be gained by giving one's entire vigor to one thing; moving in one path straight as a sunbeam, with energies unflagging as the fountains of light and heat. "This one thing I do." The ability to gather forces from all quarters, to turn them one way is like massing the silent waters of half a continent and conducting them through one channel to meet the needs of far off nations.

Thoroughness is of close kin to concentration. "Never go through a line but once," said Edmund Burke to me when I dreamed that I asked him the secret of his success as a student. Fire once, is the only rule of safety in lion hunting.

I need hardly say that one of the qualities of a man, to be added to discernment, promptness, concentration, is moral courage. Did not the eagles of Saint Anthony ask their young if their eyes could not outgaze the sun? Eyes clear in their depths, eyes that know no fear, eyes that command, are more sought than the sun.

"I am about the work of the great God," said the apostle Eliot when the Indian priests threatened his life, "and my God is with me, so that I neither fear you nor all the sachems in the country. I will go on; do you touch me if you dare." "Were you afraid in battle?" "I was afraid," answered the Saracen, "lest God should see me turn my back." "I will go in the storm," said the Roman general to the timid boatmen; "it is not necessary for me to live; it is necessary for me to go." The union of courage and caution makes one bold, but not too bold.

Resistive qualities, solid, impenetrable, resolute as granite, are needful to stand four square to the tempest. Persistive qualities also, indomitable resolution, pertinacity, getting hold, hanging on and never letting go, tiring out adversity. "Hard pounding is this," said Wellington at Waterloo, "but victory is on the side of those that pound the longest." "Hammer continuously, until by mere attrition nothing shall be left," was Grant's maxim. (He had hammered continuously upon his Ward and Ulysses, jr., until nothing had been left of them it would have been better for him.) "Time and I against any two," said Philip of Macedon.

Invincible determination to succeed in no way manifests itself more characteristically than in this, when one burns his ships as Cortes did, making it more difficult to go back than to go forward; placing such things behind as to make it absolutely impossible to go back. No small portion of the early settlers upon the Pacific coast and of our newer states finally concluded to stay in the country because they could not get out of it. The only way in the day of battle is to throw away the scabbard and compel victory.

Another point is aptitude in overcoming obstacles, fertility in expedients. This faculty is something more than mere push, pluck and dogged adherence. It is to be classified as reserved ability, unexpected forces sweeping to the front on occasion; what Napoleon called two o'clock in the morning courage, wide awake in every faculty. Bonaparte was beaten only by the north pole in Russia; by the sea on the English coast; at Waterloo, by the rain—conquered by nothing else than the elements. No one knew so well as he how to avail himself of the forces of nature, as if earth, air and fire were his battalions. The ability to seize on mighty chemical forces for the upbuilding of instruction in chemistry; to compel the earth to serve in harness; to snatch victory in situations where most men see only defeat, or rather fail to discover anything being absorbed in their own affairs; to be of unflinching spirit, "standing firm on legs of iron" when other men's knees shake; to crush out obstacles as an iceberg would eggshells—all this may demand a physique like that of a giant, but the old English proverbs still hold true that "it is no matter what you go through so long as you do not go under," and that "you must not fear the flames required to boil your kettle." Why do you fear? Your vessel carries Cæsar. He has that in him which will rise from the deepest grave in which you can bury him, is true of any man who is intimately allied to the Lord of Life, fulfilling a mission not his own. *Nulla vestigia retrorsum.*

"All Ireland cannot govern this earl." "Let this earl then govern all Ireland," replied the king. Strength of will is one essential element, by whatever name we call it. Have not the poets dreamed of some man "who is a match for events, who never found his match," everything giving way but he. The youthful conqueror of Italy had a captain of 300 shot for allowing his men to be taken by 8000. You may reckon up all a man's resources, but unless you know how much determination he is master of you cannot tell how he will succeed. The difference between men is mainly a difference in energy.

There is probably nothing so noteworthy as the self poise of those who believe themselves poised upon power unseen. "Save me from my friends and I will take care of my enemies," said one. "Each on himself relied," sang Milton of the angelic host. There is an old saw—"Let there be but one pilot on thy vessel; for a ship may not sail two ways at once." Every man who gives an account of himself to God must learn to exercise his own judgment and act with unity of purpose, without tying himself up in a knot by being obliged to consult ten men every time he thinks. It was said of old that an army of deer led by a lion is better than an army of lions led by a deer. Shall a man stand erect only as he is kept so by others? To take the responsibility, looking in one's own heart, wins the opinion of the bravest of mankind. "They say: What do they say? Let them say," was the motto flaming on Keith's walls; great self respect had that one. "You are irresistible," said the oracle, when Alexander, with more self respect than devotion, took the priestess by the arm and compelled her to go to the temple. With great self respect and even poise, Cæsar compelled the pirates to keep quiet while he should sleep; and he gave them larger ransom than they demanded, saying that he was worth more than they thought for; and one day he returned and crucified them.

Hope like a polar star of life illuminates what would be dark passages, if celestial light were extinguished. What an amazing relief from care is it if a man is conscious of no selfish interest in what he undertakes; that it is not his work by himself and for himself; that he is only a tool which Providence may use or set aside.

How profound the patience of him who early prepares his mind for any service; a mind without tempest, forever, like the Greek ocean flowing round the earth in even current, foaming ever upon the same rocks, roaring forever on the same beaches. To-day the bottom of the sea is quiet; storms do not vex it; currents do not reach it; there is rest. To have a heart "tried by both extremes of fortune, never disturbed by either," the same to-day as yesterday and to-morrow, constant, upborne by supernal powers; this it is which shatters the thunderbolt of misfortune.

To thine ownself, therefore, be true, though thou be a nonconformist. To mine own self be true! Well, if I were an editor of a leading religious newspaper in my denomination I would not go back on a life record and compromise my creed statements, to save subscribers.

"You are not the man I work for," said a clergyman to a dissatisfied parishioner, "I work for another man." To serve the Son of Man, to be loyal to God, to stand by integrity, wholeness, holiness, to rise and do right to-morrow as certainly as that the sun will rise and time continue, will plant a paradise in one corner of perdition; as the excommunicated monk in old story reformed evil angels and attracted holy beings, till he seemed likely to rival the celestial abode of the pope who had turned him out.

Whenever the mental characteristics I have referred to are accompanied by organizing power, we find leaders up making a definite mark upon society. If Moses, Confucius, Buddha, Plato, Paul, Mahomet, Luther, Alexander, Cæsar, William the Silent, Washington, Napoleon, had been born upon some other planet, this world would have been another world. Six poets, David, Isaiah, Homer, Dante, Milton, Shakspeare, have so moulded mankind that we are prepared to believe him who affirms the world's history to be only the biography of a few persons of singular solar qualities attracting mankind. When a son of thunder is also a beloved disciple, when the strength of a warrior's right hand is presented in a silken glove; when a certain courteous character can control, and, if need be, crush all enemies—then indeed the nations do homage as to a patron saint, and acknowledge a throneless royalty, a natural king, whom having seen we are acquainted with the stars and know mankind.

We have in this town many men whose desires never look outside of things commonly done; and they easily flock like sheep, echoing one to another in the same bleat, and following the bell wether. I could go down town this afternoon and pin tickets on certain lapels showing who owns the wearers. They are goodish people, and almost as fanciful as the three African kings whom Stanley happened to see one night ... of the ..., whom he thought he saw ... on the river bank watching the boats ... cataracts. There is a person in every community who may be best described as a ...; whoever squeezes him last shapes him. There are men who try to be morally ... and morally nowhere. These are men of brittle purpose. Says the Talmud, "If the pitcher falls upon the stone, woe unto the pitcher; when the stone falls upon the pitcher, woe unto the pitcher; whatever befalls, woe unto the pitcher." Weak, brittle men are crushed. Our steeple vanes turn with every wind; but one of our mountains determines the course of the winds. A few men in this town can decide the policy of the town. Luther said that he and Melancthon were the knuckles and bones of the church. Christianity with knuckles is always in demand. No man has a right to do as he pleases until he pleases to do right. "Every true Quaker," said George Fox, "should shake the country for ten miles around him." The stalwart shoulder of a moral earthquake should shake to pieces every grog shop in this city. The continents are sounding as never before with the war against maddening drink. The projection of a few fanatics with terrible force cannot be withstood. Half way measures do not tranquilize. A firm grip of a sword in a villain's heart, was spoken of by the quaint soldier preacher Robertson, as the intensest rapture on earth. This question may as well be settled.

I would, my young friends, that you might live for life's great end and live for nothing else; going where the Lord wills, and executing his mandate. What matters it where your graves shall be? Those who are willing to risk everything for God and self sacrifice for men are the masters of those who hug their own and risk nothing.

"I hope Mr. Choate, that you will be here a year hence," said a friend to the great advocate when he embarked upon his last voyage, as if upon the waters of death. And this thoughtful man, stretching to his full height, answered, "I shall be here a thousand years hence."

"Say not," says the Koran, "of those slain on God's path, that they are dead. Nay, they are living."

Butler's Luck.

Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

When Butler commanded the army and Admiral Porter the naval forces at New Orleans the captains of the fleet had strict orders not to permit strange boats to approach the ships without challenge. Captain Baldwin, now rear admiral, commanded Porter's flag ship. One day as he stood upon the deck the marine on guard challenged a small boat approaching from the shore. The small boat made no response. Challenged again, it was still silent. Thereupon Baldwin, who had caught a glimpse of its commander, seized a gun and fired upon it. It stood not on the order of its going, but was soon back at the shore. Next day a boat came off from shore, answered the challenge from the flagship properly and sent Major General Butler in full uniform over the side. He wanted to see Admiral Porter. Admiral Porter received him. "I was shot at yesterday," said the doughty general, puffing with rage, "from this vessel by Captain Baldwin." "Yes?" said Porter in a tone that was anything but sympathetic; "you were shot at from this vessel and by Captain Baldwin?" "Yes," said Butler. "Is that the man?" asked Porter, pointing toward Baldwin. "Yes," said Butler savagely. "That's the man." "Well, general," said Porter, "you were very lucky. Captain Baldwin's the best shot in the fleet." Butler went over the side of the vessel quite as quickly as he had come.

Manager and Author.

Chambers' Journal.

One day a young author came to ascertain the fate of his piece, which, by the way, had appeared such a formidable package upon its receipt that the secretary was not possessed of sufficient moral courage to untie the tape that bound it. "It is not written in the style to suit the theatre," he replied, handing back the manuscript. "It is not bad, but it is deficient in interest." At this juncture the young man smiled, and, untying the roll, he displayed some quires of blank paper! Thus convicted, the secretary shook hands with the aspirant, invited him to dinner, and shortly afterward assisted him to a successful debut at the Odeon. Another author once waited upon the popular manager of a London theatre inquiring the result of the perusal of his manuscript; whereupon the other, having forgotten all about it, carefully opened a large drawer, exhibiting a heterogeneous mass of documents, and exclaimed: "There! help yourself. I don't know exactly which is yours, but you may take any one of them you like!"

Charles Reade at the Athenæum.

From the London Truth.

Charles Reade's rejection for special election by the committee of the Athenæum is not one of the creditable pages in the history of that body. He was put down for the club about 1868, being proposed by Wilkie Collins and seconded by Dickens, but after a few years he was brought forward to be elected under the rule which authorizes the committee to select men of special eminence for immediate admission. It is stipulated that the committee shall always be unanimous in these cases, and when Reade came up two members opposed him: not in any way depreciating his claims to the distinction, but merely refusing to sanction his election, on account of some petty personal pique. Years passed, and when he was coming up for ballot in the ordinary way, (seconded by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, after Dickens' death,) strenuous efforts were quietly made both by his friends and by his opponents, but a few days before the ballot he wrote withdrawing his name. It was tolerably certain that he would have been pulled through, but not without a hard struggle.

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THE CONVENTION.

Concluded from first page

tickets but had not been able to obtain them. She was willing to yield her claims to the veterans. Applause.

The clerk then read the resolution that 500 tickets of admission be furnished veteran soldiers, distributed according to basis of representation of delegates and delivered to the chairmen of the state delegations.

A delegate here suggested that some states had few or no veterans and the delegation's tickets should go to states having more.

Massey desired to amend by placing the matter in the hands of a special committee from the Illinois delegation. Cries "no, no," in order to carry out the object desired.

Before the vote the chairman stated that he had just been informed by a member of the national committee that tickets had been issued for every seat in the hall.

A vote was taken on the resolution, and it was defeated.

A motion was made to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow. An amendment was offered to adjourn until 10 o'clock. On the vote on the original motion, the chairman declared the noes in the majority, consequently adjourned the convention until 10 o'clock a. m., amid cries of "no, no," and general confusion.

The secretary read a telegram received by Senator Dolph of Oregon, stating that there was no longer any doubt that republicans have carried a majority of the legislature of Oregon and thus secured a gain of one U. S. senator, (tremendous applause), stating also that she elected a republican representative in congress, and that Oregon was safe for the nominee of the national convention.

The convention then adjourned.

Convention Proceedings

CHICAGO, June 5.—The convention was called to order at 10:45 and opened with impressive prayer by Bishop Fallows.

Henry Ballard of Vermont, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that the sessions of the committee had been a most continuous, leaving the members no time to rest. He took pleasure in saying that the proceedings had been entirely harmonious, and with no reference to personal preferences. [illegible] was a unanimous report, which announcement was received with applause.

The report of the committee on credentials was read by Fort of New Jersey. It was to the effect that the sitting members in all contested cases are entitled to their seats except in the case of the Nineteenth district of New York and the Fifth district of Kentucky, where both delegates and contestants are admitted to cast half a vote each. In the Virginia case the committee found unanimously that the delegation headed by Senator Mahone were entitled to seats.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Pixley of California, from the committee on rules, reported that the committee has adopted substantially the rules of the last convention, except that it recommends the adoption of Cushing's Manual as the parliamentary law of the body instead of the rules of the house of representatives except that the previous question is to be in force.

Grow of Pennsylvania, from the minority of the committee, offered a substitute for the [illegible] which prescribes mode of electing delegates to the next national republican convention. He proposes that delegates be elected in the [illegible] members of congress.

Parks accepted the proposed amendment. Grow having explained that the delegates at large are to be elected by state conventions, and the manner of electing delegates from the District of Columbia to be prescribed by the [illegible] republican committee.

[illegible] were reported and then adopted. [illegible] an additional rule as to order of business.

[illegible] Pennsylvania moved an amendment [illegible] take the order of business as follows: First report of the committee [illegible] and resolutions, [illegible] the call of the roll of states, presentation of candidates [for] president, [illegible] balloting, [illegible] presentation of candidates for vice president, [illegible] balloting. The amendment was agreed to and the additional rule accepted.

[illegible] of New York inquired what had become of the proposition in regard to representation in future national conventions. He [said] there was a strong feeling that there [should be] some change by which the number of delegates should be more nearly proportioned to the republican votes cast in the different states.

Pixley of California, chairman of the committee, said the subject had been withheld until the minority report could be [illegible].

Thurston of Nebraska, moved to amend the [illegible] which provides for nomination [illegible] votes cast by [illegible] putting a [illegible] delegates. He said no [illegible] have been forced by which a [illegible] delegates should [illegible] candidate on the party. Such [illegible] would be repudiated by freemen of America. Applause.

Sanders of Montana offered an amendment that no person shall be eligible as a member of the national committee who is not eligible as a member of the electoral college.

Hoar, of Massachusetts, made an explanation as to the effect of the civil service law passed by congress a year ago, and said it was the purpose of that law to prohibit any federal officer from exercising all the rights of an American citizen.

The amendment offered by Sanders was adopted.

[illegible] offered by Thurston was [illegible] verbal modifications. [illegible] but [illegible] question as to representation in future conventions, that subject being withheld.

Parks of California then moved a report as to apportionment of delegates for future conventions. [illegible] that each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large with two additional delegates for each member of congress at large, if any, [illegible] territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates and that each congressional district shall be entitled to two delegates.

Bishop of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee reported a rule that each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each representative at large, if any, that each territory and the District of Columbia be entitled to two delegates; that each congressional district be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every 10,000 majority votes or fraction thereof cast for the republican presidential electoral ticket at the last preceding presidential election, and that the republican national committee shall within a year after each presidential election certify to the representation to which each state is entitled.

Carver, of Indiana, supported the minority report as entirely within the keeping of the genius of American institutions. It did not decrease the representation of any districts, but only added to representation in accordance with republican majorities.

Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, I must say that I regret that for the first time in the history of this country a proposition of this sort should be brought before a convention. Such a proposition coming from the democratic party might come with some force, but from the great republican party, which professes to love equality for all states, I must admit my astonishment. It is well known to this convention that in the south to-day her votes are stifled by fraud and force, and yet you are asked to take this basis which has been adopted by democratic fraud and force, and make it the basis of republican representation. If in the south we are to have democratic fraud and force on one side and republican disfranchisement on the other, may God have mercy upon us. There have been times in the history of the country when the south saved the republican party. Three hundred thousand of her brave soldiers marched to the battle field and fought their brothers to save this country. It was Florida in 1876 that gave you a president. It was that gallant, brave hero, Mahone, of Virginia, that gave us a United States senator. I say to you, brethren of the republican states, beware, beware, the tariff issue is coming before this country and the time may come when you will be in the minority and when in the south we will have in some states a majority, and thus you will fail by the hands of your own slaves. We do not come to this convention to dictate. We come here as free men not as slaves; and while we do not ask to dictate a nomination we do say that we decline to surrender our manhood and to give up our convictions to suit the opinions of any gentlemen, north or south. If the republican party in the north had stood by the south in some instances as it should have done we would have been able to give electoral votes to-day. You counted our states for president in '76 and you refused to count them for governor. As a representative of the south I am here to speak my mind, and come what will I would rather die than be false to my section. You ask for such a thing as this at the hands of the republican party, and my distinguished friend said it was equality. Oh, it is equality. Four delegates members at large from the state of Rhode Island! Gallant little Rhode Island as she is, with only 18,000 republican votes, and yet you want to cut down representation in Kentucky; four delegates at large with an army of 100,000 republican voters. Gallant little Vermont with 45,000 republican voters has four delegates from the state at large, while Tennessee has only four delegates with a vote of 107,000. Do you call that equality? Is the party of Garfield and Lincoln to give us such equality as this? I say that such a proposition might well come from the democratic party, but from the grand old republican party, the party that with shackles and chains torn from the limbs of millions of bondmen erected in this country the grandest monument that has ever been known in recorded time to freedom, and underneath the shadow four million people sent up anthems of praise, the swelling notes of which were heard throughout the civilized world. The republican party with its grand record of noble achievements, the grandest ever known upon the earth, who have even uplifted it, by the death of its martyred president, beyond the stars. If we are to be disfranchised let it be done here and now, but remember, my friends, in God's name, that the time may come when the gallows that you have erected may hang some of you. I appeal to the great northern republicans; I appeal to the republican states of this union to give us justice. Spare us your asks, spare us your frowns, give us your encouragement and aid as you give it to other states, and mark my word that West Virginia and the Old Dominion, in spite of democratic shotguns, in spite of legalized murders that cry to God for vengeance, will give you their electoral votes. Continued applause.

Lynch, of Mississippi, also opposed the minority report. It would be simply saying to the ballot box stuffer at the south and to the shotgun holders that they should have the benefit of their crimes. Applause.

A delegate from Iowa declared that the Mahones of the south should be encouraged and that Iowa would cast 26 solid votes to do so. [Cheers.

Townsend, of New York, also opposed the proposition as an impulse to disfranchise the brave republicans of the south.

West, of Ohio, also argued against the minority report.

Long, of Massachusetts, said it was perfectly evident that the convention was not prepared to adopt the views of the minority report, but they were going to elect the next president and that act would go far towards settling equal rights at the south. At the end of the next presidential term the matter might be taken up and discussed. He therefore hoped the matter would be referred to the next executive committee. Shouts of dissent.

Filley, of Missouri, opposed the minority report. He spoke for sixty-six thousand republicans of Missouri who united their votes with greenbackers and asked whether they should not be encouraged, who had saved Virginia to the republican party. Applause.

O'Hara, of North Carolina, declared the adoption of the minority report would be a total surrender of the political rights of every republican in the south.

Clayton, of Arkansas, also opposed the minority report.

Bishop, of Massachusetts, then withdrew the report amid great applause, stating that it was entirely evident the sentiment of the convention was against it.

The majority report was then adopted.

McKinley, of Ohio, from the committee on resolutions, then presented the report and the chairman called Galusha Grow to the chair.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the platform: The republicans of the United States in national convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the republican party has, after saving the union, done much to render its institutions just, equal, and beneficial, the safeguard of liberty and embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people, for freedom and equality of all men, for a united nation assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for honest currency, for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship and long time in congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president. His distinguished success in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people. In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy under which the country has been blest with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to, and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industries is most productive of the general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue, but that in the raising of requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security for our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax payer without injuring the laborer.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States. The serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of representatives of this important agricultural interest for the adjustment of the duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known in the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the actual value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce. The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to people and railways alike fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law and a judicious system of general education by adequate appropriations from the national revenue wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured the citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration. The republican party having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under a republican administration, should be completed by further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are the heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to acquisitions of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-residents and aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy recovery of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the republican party stands pledged to give suitable pensions for all who were disabled, for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions be given with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of the application.

The republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling with foreign nations, which gives us the right to expect that foreigners shall refrain from meddling in American affairs; the policy which seeks peace and permits trade with all persons, but especially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce. We call on congress to remove the burdens which American shipping has been depressed so that it may be true that we have commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and which takes no law from a superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the president to be officers in the territories should be made from the bona-fide citizens and residents of these territories.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectively suppress the system of polygamy within our territory and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church; and they should be rigidly enforced by civil authorities if possible and by military if need be.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the union be kept inviolate.

The permanency of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot and honest count and correct returns, and we denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the democracy in southern states, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the republicans of the south, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race and color the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all political rights.

As the platform was being read by Mr. McKinley there were interruptions of applause at points approving the president's administration declaring that imports should be made not for revenue only, claiming full and adequate protection for the sheep husbandry, recommending legislation to regulate railroads, disapproving importation of contract labor whether from Europe or Asia, favoring the civil service law, condemning the acquisition of large tracts of lands especially by non-residents, declaring the policy of non-interference with foreign nations and that foreign nations shall refrain from intermeddling in American affairs, for the enforcement of the laws against polygamy, and condemning the fraud and violence in the southern states. The resolutions were adopted without discussion, and amid much applause.

The next business was the call of states for announcement of members of the national committee. A motion to postpone the call was made and voted down, and the call was proceeded with. The convention then took recess till 7 p. m.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Following is the list of the national committee as far as completed:

Alabama—William Youngblood.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—Passed for the present.
Colorado—Passed for the present.
Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware—Daniel J. Leighton.
Georgia—Passed for the present.
Florida—Passed for the present.
Illinois—David T. Littler.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—J. S. Clarkson.
Kansas—Col. J. Al. Martin.
Kentucky—J. Z. Moore.
Louisiana—Passed for the present.
Maine—J. Manchester Haynes.
Maryland—J. A. Gary.
Massachusetts—W. W. Crapo.
Michigan—John. B. Sanborn.
Minnesota—Passed for the present.
Mississippi—J. R. Lynch. Cheers.
Missouri—Robert T. Van Horne.
Nebraska—Hon. Church Howe.
Nevada—Thomas Wren.
New Hampshire—Passed for the present.
New Jersey—Garret A. Hobart.
New York—John D. Lawson.
North Carolina—L. W. Humphrey.
Ohio—Col. A. L. Conger.
Oregon—John. T. Apperson.
Pennsylvania—B. F. Jones.
Rhode Island—W. A. Jenkins.
South Carolina—John B. Johnston.
Tennessee—Passed for present.
Texas—C. C. Binckley.
Virginia—F. S. Blair.
Vermont—Geo. W. Hooker.
West Virginia—John W. Mason.
Wisconsin—Edward Sanderson.
Arizona—C. Church [illegible].
Dakota—Judge Bennett.
District of Columbia—Passed for present.
Idaho—Sherman F. Coffin.
Montana—James F. M[illegible].
New Mexico—Passed for present.
Utah—Charles W. Bennett.
Washington Territory—W. D. Miller.
Wyoming—Joseph F. Carey.

EVENING SESSION.

Chairman Henderson called the convention and the vast audience to order at 7:35 and said: Gentlemen of the convention, under the rules adopted the order of business is the presentation of candidates for president.

Mr. Dutcher of New York—"Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on seats be directed to issue 500 tickets of admission to veteran soldiers and sailors to be distributed through the chairmen of the several state delegations."

Mr. Howe of Nebraska—"I second the motion of the gentleman from New York."

The Chair—"This motion requires unanimous consent." Cries of "question," "question."

The question being put it was declared carried by the chairman, when there were numerous cries of "Division," "division."

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—"Mr. Chairman, I arise to ask what is the business before the convention. According to the order of business adopted by the convention, before we proceed to nominate candidates for president the respective states should be called to report members of the national committee. [Laughter.] That business is unfinished, several states not yet being reported. I therefore move that the states which have not yet reported their members of the national committee be now called; that after reports shall have been made from the several states the secretary report members of the committee from the respective states in order that we may know that the committee is correctly made up."

The Chair—"The secretary will call the states."

The secretary proceeded with the call of states. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware and Georgia all ask to be passed. Georgia nominated [illegible] Putney. Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan ask to be passed. Minnesota, M. L. Norton. Upon the call of the rest of the states and territories and District of Columbia, they asked to be passed.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I now ask for leave to move that names be reported to the convention, so that the convention may know who are members. Cries of "No," "No," from all over the house.

Mr. Bayne—I make that motion. What was the disposition made of the motion which I made?

PRESENTATION SPEECHES.

The Chair—That motion is only in order by unanimous consent. The secretary will now call the roll of states and when the name of a state having a candidate to present is called the party selected to make the presentation will come forward and speak. The secretary then proceeded to call the roll of states, calling Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut, and when the name of the latter state was called Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, arose and took the stand amid loud applause.

NOMINATION OF GENERAL HAWLEY.

The Chair—Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut.

Mr. Brandegee then spoke as follows:

Mr. President of the convention—We are here to select a chief magistrate for thirty-eight states and fifty-five millions of people. If we choose wisely the selection of June will be the selection of November, and March will inaugurate a new and continuous succession, the seventh republican president of the United States. Applause. If we are wedded to a fatal choice, the solid south, which has already captured the capital, will occupy the White House, and the results of the war will be rolled backward for a generation. We answer that the accredited republicans from every state and all the territories represent a party to the wisdom and patriotism of which human liberty and human progress owe more than to any political organization since governments were instituted among men. To it and impartial history will accord a union saved, a constitution maintained and re-enthused with a larger spirit of liberty; a race emancipated, enfranchised, regenerated, disenthralled, and the credit of the nation preserved; specie payments resumed and all rights for all men secured, and American labor dignified, ennobled and protected. With such a proud history in the past and such high hopes for the future we stand pledged, sir, not to make a shipwreck of an organization in which the interests and honor of our country are still wrapped. Never before to a national convention was such an opportunity presented or hath its duty been made so plain. The great tidal wave has ebbed and has left its wreck along the shore and disclosed only flats and shallows. The counsels of our opponents are confused. They have been sounded again with [illegible]ness. The heart of great American people instinctively and unmistakably turns once more to the republican party. The supreme duty of the hour is for that party in this convention to select a candidate under whom we can surely and grandly stand. [Applause.] Such a candidate must first of all be a true and tried republican; one whose name alone shall stand for a platform, one who has the courage of his convictions, one whose convictions on all great questions, have been always right on war, right on reconstruction, right on each and every one of the constitutional amendments right on resumption, right on currency, right on tariff, right on civil rights, right on civil service reform. Applause. Standing sir, in this great presence, in this historic hall, inspired by the memory of the great leaders and martyrs of our faith who look down as with a benediction upon this scene, impressed with the profound conviction of the importance of the trust with which I stand charged, I am requested to nominate such a candidate to the brethren of other states by the republicans of Connecticut, and in their name and in their behalf I nominate one who fulfils all these conditions and who in the largest degree represents the fitness and availability of a candidate, whose name can lead to certain victory in November, General Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut. [Loud applause. Mr. President, if this man is nominated it will be the humiliation of no other candidate. There will be nothing to be forgiven nor forgotten, nothing to be unsaid or taken back. His nomination will be like passing an act of oblivion over the dreadful dissensions in other states which have brought this party to the gateway of the grave. If he is nominated all elements can support him, for he is a radical conservative and a conservative radical. [Laughter and applause]; a friend of Garfield and a friend of Grant. [Applause.] Sir, if he should be nominated to-night his campaign would commence to-night, to-morrow and continue until victory is assured. [Cheers.] There would be no powder burned to fire into the backs of the leaders. It would only be exploded to illuminate the inauguration. The brass throats of the cannon in yonder square, waiting to herald the result of this convention, would not have time to cool before his name would be caught up on ten thousand tongues. An electric flame, it would sweep down from the old Pine Tree state. It would go over the hills and valleys of New England, it would insure you Connecticut by 10,000 majority, [applause] it would weld together with fervent heat the dissensions in New York [applause], it would blaze through the state of Garfield, that daughter of Connecticut more beautiful than her mother [applause], it would carry the southern states for he is the only candidate this party would have named who was born on southern soil, it would please all parties and all professions, for he is a lawyer, editor, soldier, statesman, orator; it would take the people for he is what the people all love, God Almighty's noblest work, an honest man. [Applause.] Such a nomination would sweep from the storm-beaten coast of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the peaceful sea.

The secretary called the states of Delaware, Florida and Georgia without meeting with any response. When Illinois was called and Senator Cullom rose from his seat about 400 voices indulged in the exclamation of "ah, ah, ah," as people are in the habit of venting themselves while looking at Fourth of July fire-works. The senator walked down the aisle towards the platform coolly buttoning the buttons of his coat. As he mounted the platform he was received with a fresh volley of yells which died out and were renewed again as he confronted the audience from the speaker's desk.

The chair introduced the representative from Illinois as follows:

Gentlemen, Senator Cullom of Illinois.

More yells followed during the introducing, when the senator smoothed himself in front with his hand and when the uproar subsided proceeded as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention—Twenty-four years ago the second national convention of the republican party met in this city and nominated its first candidate for president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. Cheers. Abraham Lincoln led the republican party to its first great victory. He stands to-day in the estimation of the world as the greatest figure, the most majestic figure in all modern times. Again in '68 another republican convention came together in this city and nominated as its candidate for president of the United States, another eminent citizen of Illinois, General Grant. Loud cheers and waving of flags, and other demonstrations of approval. The safety, permanency and prosperity of the nation depends upon the courage and integrity and loyalty of its citizens. When yonder flag was assailed by enemies in arms, when the integrity of the union was imperilled by an organized treason, when the storm of war threatened the very life of this nation, this gallant son of the Prairie state resigned his seat in the congress of the United States returned to his home and was among the first of our citizens to raise a regiment and march to the front in the defense of his country. Applause. Like Douglass, he believed that in time of war men must be either patriots or traitors, and he threw his mighty influence on the side of the union and Illinois made a record second to none in the history of the states in the struggle to preserve this government. Applause. Among the large number of the brave men of the brave soldiers of the late war, whose names are proudly written upon the scroll of fame, none appear more proudly than the name of Logan. Applause. His history is the record of the battle of Belmont, of Donelson, of Shiloh, of Vicksburg, of Lookout mountain, of Atlanta, and of the famous march to the sea. Great applause. He never lost a battle. Applause. I repeat again, Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens, Applause. He never lost a battle in all the war. Applause. When there was fighting to be done he did not wait for others, nor did he fail to obey orders when they were received. His plume, the white plume of Henry of Navarre, was always to be seen at the point where the battle raged hottest. [Applause.] During the long struggle of four years he commanded under the authority of the government, first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, then an army corps, and finally an army. He remained in service until the war closed, when at the head of his army with the scars of battle upon him he marched into the capital of the nation, and with the brave men for whom he had bled on one hundred hard-fought fields, was mustered out of the service under the very shadow of the capitol building which he had left four years before as a member of congress to go to fight the battles of his country. When the war was over and general peace victoriously returned, he was again honored by his fellow citizens, took his place in the councils of the nation. In his service of 20 years in both houses of congress, he has shown himself to be no less able and distinguished as a citizen than he was renowned as a soldier. We offer you the name of a tried hero and patriot, a sagacious and uncorruptible statesman, a man who though defeated yet never sulked in his tent. We offer you General John A. Logan and ask you to make him your nominee. [Applause.

THE NOMINATION OF BLAINE.

Upon the call of Maine by the clerk it seemed as if the assemblage arose and a roar of applause mingled with cries of "Blaine" commenced a scene such as can be witnessed only in a national convention. The delegates from California, mounted on chairs, hoisted their white hats on canes and waved them about in response to an ocean of handkerchiefs waved by ladies in the gallery and on the platform seats. One genius conceived the idea of opening his umbrella and immediately about fifty umbrellas were up and waved about presenting a novel sight. Meanwhile the immense crowd of admirers of Blaine were shouting in one immense never ending shout. Order having been restored, Mr. West proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention, it has been averred that in making this nomination every other consideration should merge, every other interest be sacrificed in order and with a view to exclusively secure republican votes and carrying the state of New York. Slight applause from the back seats. Gentlemen, the republican party demands of this convention a nominee whose inspiration and glorious prestige shall carry the presidency with or without the state of New York. Applause; that will carry the legislatures of several states and avert the sacrifice of the United States senate; that shall sweep into the tide congressional districts to recover the house of representatives and restore it to the republican party. Three millions of republicans believe that that man who from the baptism of God on the plains of Kansas to the fall of the immortal Garfield, in all that struggle of humanity and progress, wherever humanity desires succor, where love for freedom called for protection, wherever the country called for a defender, wherever blows fell thickest and fastest, there in the forefront of the battle was to be seen the white plume of James A. Garfield, our Henry of Navarre. The speaker seeing that he had misspoken closed his sentence by substituting the name of James G. Blaine, our Henry of Navarre. Nominate him and the shouts of the September victory in Maine will be reechoed back by the thunders of the October victory in Ohio. Nominate him and the camp fires and beacon lights will illuminate the continent from the Golden Gate to Cleopatra's needle. Nominate him and the millions who are now in waiting will rally to swell the column of victory that is sweeping on. In the name of a majority of delegates from republican states and of our glorious constituencies who must fight the battle, nominate James G. Blaine. Renewed applause.

The chair then introduced Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, who was followed by C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, W. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, T. C. Platt, of New York, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

ARTHUR PRESENTED.

New York was reached and called by the secretary of the convention. Mr. Martin I. Townsend of New York took his place upon the platform. The house cheered and applauded for 16 minutes and endeavored if possible to counteract the enthusiasm gotten up by the friends of Mr. Blaine a few minutes previous. As soon as it was probable to be heard the chairman rapped vigorously on the table with his gavel and said: "Gentlemen of the convention, Mr. Townsend, of New York."

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention—America is proud of her great men, the republican party is proud of her great men and the great of America are in the republican party. Applause. It has warmed the cockles of my heart to hear the eulogies and to see the scenes of to-night. I abate not one whit from the speakers who have uttered the eulogiums in my admiration of these men. I came here to say amen, and three amens as to the achievements of the republican party, including the glorious history of the gentlemen whose names have been presented here. I came here, however, to talk about the well-being of the republican party in the future. I say to the gentlemen of this convention that, however joyous our evening interview may be there is a very grave responsibility resting upon us that has got to be borne and decided by cool and deliberate judgment. The question is now shall we put ourselves before the American people in a shape to carry their suffrages at the next November election, and it is a serious question. In France, when national assemblies from about 1790 to 1800 were assembled demonstrations from the surrounding neighborhood in Paris settled the question. But we may exert an influence upon this body and yet our work is not done. We have got to go down to the constituencies that sent us here. We have got to shape our action so that it shall commend itself to men that go to church, to clergymen, to elders, to deacons and members and citizens that attend the churches. All that fear God and love the republic have got to canvass our action and pass in judgment upon what we have done. Now, how shall we meet the views of these people? I came to speak to you in carrying out what I believe is most likely to meet the favor of the electors of this country, republican electors. I have to speak of an individual. I speak of General Chester A. Arthur of the state of New York. Cheers and applause. I shall not dwell upon the early history of Arthur, I shall content myself with saying that his veins are filled with blood that draws its origin from the channels of Argyle and from the north of Ireland, the sturdiest stock in the universe. He passed the typical life of an American boy without money. He had to make up by energy for what he lacked of filthy lucre. Four years ago he was taken up by the national assembly that met here and nominated for the office of vice president of the United States. He was elected upon the same ticket with the sainted Garfield, a man that I loved. I knew him away back in 1856, when a boy struggling in my own college in Williamstown in dear old Massachusetts, where my early boyhood days were passed. I met him in the national congress. Four long years I sat by his side, and I felt that when the national convention had nominated Garfield they had done themselves honor, they had done the country the greatest favor that was possible in that way; and then to confer upon it by the providence of God a mournful melancholy never to be forgotten Mr. Garfield was removed from the field of action and Mr. Arthur was called to the difficult and almost disheartening position of chief officer of this union, and from that time his work has been constant, forward, unswerving, kind, considerate to all, and with charity for all and malice against none, he has discharged his duties. Applause.

Bingham, Winston of North Carolina, and Pinchback of Louisiana seconded the nomination of Arthur.

When Ohio was called there was considerable cheering and Judge Foraker took the platform to present Sherman.

Judge Hall of Kentucky seconded Sherman in a well received speech.

When Vermont was reached there was considerable cheering and Governor Long of Massachusetts took the stage to present Edmunds. His speech was listened to with great attention and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Geo. Wm. Curtis seconded Edmunds, and was received with loud cheers.

At 12:46 a. m. a motion that the convention proceed to ballot created a lively discussion.

A motion to adjourn to 10 a. m. was lost. The vote was 381 for to 412 against. It was claimed that this vote showed Blaine's strength 381 against the field.

Later both sides agreed to adjourn and the convention took recess to 11 a. m.

A Fatal Walk.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A Post-Dispatch special says Lieutenant Rice, quartermaster, U. S. A., walked off a train in motion near Mexico, Mo., last night and was instantly killed. He was en route to Chicago from the west. He was in his night clothes when found. It is supposed he was a somnambulist.

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The letter from the citizens requesting more vigorous prosecutions, is still the theme of conversation. The saloon men, who expected that the business element would eventually ask that the prosecutions be stopped, having given up all hopes except in the courts. Here they cannot always expect success when the cases are found against them.

The Times says, "Given his satanic majesty his due," and asks that Justice Fields at least be given credit for pointing out the way that our council can convict Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Ingraham and Mrs. Stockbridge in the cases before him. A judge should hardly be praised for telling the prosecution how to bring the case, and saying that he will convict if his advice is followed. This is considered in very bad taste in a judge and almost an impeachable offense. He can hardly help himself by such a promise. Still it may be just as well to bring the cases over again and test his sincerity.

The Manchester Guardian in commenting on the dynamite trouble in England last week, says it cannot be suppressed while the United States allows the Irish agitation to go on without check. It considers the plots are largely concocted here. This will hardly be believed because a free country does not provoke dynamite demonstrations. But even if we were to try to check any sympathetic acts, it would be only in the way of stopping the raising of money. We could not suppress the plots or plotters any better than England can, for we cannot be expected to have a better will or greater resources. The men who are in these plots are as secret in their arrangements in this country as in England. If England cannot detect them, why should we be expected to?

Monday we were asked to give a list of the cases that had been brought this year for the violation of the liquor ordinance and also state what disposition was made of them. We give to-day the cases brought in Justice Pixley's court. We were unable to get those in Justice Fields' court as he is away. Some of the cases given were taken to Justice Fields' court by change of venue where they have already been disposed of. The record shows considerable activity in prosecuting without however very rich results. But the resources of the defense are becoming more and more limited and the most that can be done in the future is by appealing. It is a notable fact that up to this time in all these cases there has been no attempt to question the facts of the breaking of the law by selling liquor by the defense. They attempt no defense in this way. The cases so far have been very strong and the prosecution deserves credit for this.

The election of the Hon John R. Lynch as temporary chairman of the national republican convention is the highest honor yet given by the party to the colored race. It will not be noticed as a very significant event however, because the color line is now so thoroughly wiped out. But still it is worth while remembering that it is only since 1867 that the colored people were practically redeemed from slavery by giving them the right to vote. Mr. Lynch is an exceptionally intelligent man and has had a very notable career for so young a man. The following is a brief account of his life. He was born in Concordia parish, Louisiana, September 10, 1847, a slave, and remained in slavery until emancipated by the results of the rebellion, receiving no early education. A purchaser of his mother carried her with her children to Natchez, where, when the union troops took possession, he attended school for a few months. He has since, by private study, acquired a good English education. He engaged in business at Natchez as a photographer until 1869, when he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was elected a member of the state legislature and re-elected in 1871, serving the last term as speaker of the house. He was elected to the Forty-third congress from the "Shoestring" district, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth congress, serving until March 3, 1877.

The presidential situation seems unchanged. The most notable thing in the convention was the suppression of the pledging resolution. It calls up Roscoe Conkling's resolution of four years ago. Then it was championed by the Grant men and opposed by the Blaine men. The Blaine men seemed to have been the friends of the resolution this time. It will be remembered that four years ago Garfield made a speech similar to that made by Curtis this year. The resolution is absurd in a republican convention and it is to the credit of the party that it has always rejected it, though it has been frequently proposed. Independent thinking men with convictions cannot be expected to go into a blind pool with their principles and convictions. If the election of a bad man to office will hurt the party, then party fealty demands that every good man try to secure the defeat of his candidate. But a much higher motive to influence a vote to defeat a bad candidate is a proper patriotic feeling. A citizen must never consider loyalty to a candidate of a party paramount to loyalty to that party. Much less will a good citizen consider loyalty to his party paramount to his duty to his state. The country should be first always. No man should tie up his vote so that he cannot, if the good of his country and clean politics demand it, vote against his party and its candidate.

Our dispatches state that both the Blaine and Arthur men are satisfied with the selection of the temporary chairman. But it is plain that it is a defeat for Blaine. The vote in the committee on Monday night, which selected Clayton as a temporary chairman showed plainly there had been some bargain between Clayton and the Blaine men. Clayton has been ostensibly for Arthur, and so has his delegation. Yet the Blaine men have been claiming that they would get the Arkansas vote away from Arthur. The Blaine states all voted for Clayton in committee, and this showed the bargain was consummated. Usually the suggestion of temporary chairman by the committee is accepted. But because of this bargain the Hon. J. R. Lynch was run. We have not received the detail of the vote. But it now looks as though the experience in the New York state convention might be repeated. We suppose that the 387 votes represent the combined Blaine and Logan vote and possibly some of the Sherman vote. The 432 votes represent the Arthur, Edmunds and Hawley vote. The fact that this vote held together in the temporary organization is ominous for Blaine. It cannot be said that it is not significant, because it is an unusual thing not to accept the candidate of the national committee for temporary chairman. The failure to do this can only be explained on the theory that it was done to rebuke the bargain for the Arkansas vote. If these 432 votes hold together as anti-Blaine votes, as they are likely to, it not only will prevent Mr. Blaine's nomination but will prevent him naming the man. Arthur however is not likely to get much more out of the victory than he did in the New York state convention. His victory is in defeating the Blaine candidate rather than making any very great stride for himself.

PERSONAL

Sitting Bull gets $50 a week to travel with a circus.

John G Whittier says his "Barbara Fritchie" was founded on fact.

Miss Mary C Lee, daughter of General R E Lee, is visiting in Washington.

Professor R. C Jebb, the eminent Greek, will leave England June 12 for America.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale has presented a fine library to the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Samuel Dexter

An American who appreciates the work of Charlotte Bronte will place a memorial window in the old Haworth church dedicated to her.

Dr P E Hyatt, of Philadelphia, is about building a crematory near the city as a business venture, and expects to have it in operation this fall

A South Carolina man thinks he has discovered that a chalk-line about a barrel will keep away the ants, and is mad because the government will not give him a patent

Thomas B. Connery, for many years managing editor of the New York Herald, has purchased a controlling interest in the newspaper Truth, and will conduct its management hereafter

Senor Don Marco Aurellano Solo, late president of Honduras, left New York for Carlsbad Saturday He intends while abroad to collect material for a history of Central America

Judge Poland, of Vermont, has astonished all Washington by suddenly shedding his time-honored brass buttoned blue swallow-tail and appearing in dude costume of the swellest sort.

Professor Edmund Gosse, of Cambridge University, will lecture next winter at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and the Lowel Institute, Boston This will be his first visit to this country

Theodore Stanton, the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, has written a book on "The Woman Question in Europe," and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is very proud of this work

Having lost her singing voice, Aimee will next season come to America to act in dramas "When I can't speak, she lately said, "I'll go into pantomime" There's nothing like adapting one's self to circumstances

Mr Kennard, the rector of the Episcopal church at Cedartown, Ga., is of all modern lovers just at this time the most disconsolate He paid court to a young woman who veiled her smiles and frankly unmasked her frowns, and upon rejection he lost his wits He has been placed in an asylum in Atlanta

The collector of water tax in St Louis the other day sent General Sherman a notice that his tax did not cover the permission to use a sprinkler on his grounds, and unless he paid he additional assessment the water would be shut off This raised all the fight in the old general, and he swore he would not live in such a slopy old place, where they wanted to charge a man by the gallon for the water used

Miss Jettie Storm and Mr. Rudolph Cloycey, of Patterson, Va., started for Luray to be married, but on the train the young man changed his mind, skipped out of the car at a switch, and took the passing train for home Miss Storm did not discover his absence until the train was under way again She left the train at the next station, walked home, a distance of forty-seven miles, and the next day they were married at Hagerstown.

Hunting the Hippopotamus.

On the 17th of June, says Mr. Cumming, having found a good drift I crossed the Limpopo with wagons and drew them up in a green and shady spot. I then rode a long way down the eastern bank in quest of hippopotami, and late in the evening I found one, which I did not molest, trusting to find him the next day.

On the 18th a dense mist hung over the river all the morning. Ordering the wagons to follow in an hour, I rode ahead to seek the sea cow of the previous night, but after a long search I gave it up as a bad job, and, kindling a fire to warm myself, awaited the wagons, which presently came up. Here I halted for two hours, and then once more rode ahead to seek hippopotami. The river became more promising for sea-cows. At every turn there occurred deep, still pools, with occasional sandy islands densely clad with lofty reeds, and with banks covered with reeds to a breadth of thirty yards. Above and beyond these reeds stood trees of immense age and gigantic size, beneath which grow a long and very rank description of grass, on which the sea-cow delights to pasture.

I soon found fresh spoor, and, after holding on for several miles, just as the sun was going down, and as I entered a dense reed cover, I came upon the fresh lairs of four hippopotami. They had been lying sleeping on the margin of the river, and, on hearing me come cracking through the reeds, had plunged into the deep water. I at once ascertained they were newly started, for the froth and bubbles were still on the spot where they had plunged in. Next moment I heard them blowing a little way down the river. I then headed them, and with considerable difficulty owing to the cover and the reeds, at length came right down above where they were standing. It was a broad part of the river, with a sandy bottom, and the water came half way up their sides. There were four of them, three cows and an old bull. They stood in the middle of the river, and, though alarmed, did not appear aware of the extent of the impending danger.

I took the sea cow next me and with my first ball I gave her a mortal wound, knocking loose a great plate on the top of her skull. She at once commenced plunging round and round, and then occasionally remained still, sitting for a few minutes on the same spot. On hearing the report of my rifle two of the others took up stream, and the fourth dashed down the river, they trotted along like oxen at a smart pace as long as the water was shallow. I was now in a state of very great anxiety about my wounded sea cow, for I feared that she would get into deep water and be lost, like the last one: her struggles were carrying her down stream and the water was becoming deeper. To settle the matter I accordingly fired a second shot from the bank, which entered the roof of her skull and passed out through her eyes, she kept continually splashing round and round in a circle in the middle of the river. I had great fears of the crocodiles and did not know that the sea cow might not attack me. My anxiety to secure her, however, overcame all hesitation; so, divesting myself of my leathers, and armed with a sharp knife, I dashed into the water, which at first took me up to my armpits, but in the middle was shallower.

As I approached Behemoth her eyes looked very wicked. I waited for a moment ready to dive under the water if she attacked me; but she was stunned and did not know what she was doing; so, running in upon her and seizing her short tail, I attempted to incline her course to land. It was extraordinary what enormous strength she still had in the water. I could not guide her in the slightest, and she continued to splash, and plunge, and blow, and make her circular course, carrying me along with her as if I was a fly on her tail. Finding her tail gave me but a poor hold, as the only means of securing my prey, I took out my knife and cut two deep parallel incisions through the skin on her rump. Lifting this skin from the flesh so that I could get in my two hands, I made use of this as a handle; and after some desperate hard work, sometimes pushing, sometimes pulling, the sea-cow continuing her circular course all the time, and I holding on at her rump like grim death, eventually I succeeded in bringing this gigantic and most powerful animal to the bank. Here the bushman quickly brought me a stout buffalo rheim from my horse's neck, which I passed through the opening in the thick skin, and moored the behemoth to a tree. I then took my rifle and sent a ball through the center of her head, and she was numbered with the dead.

At this moment my wagons came up. Within a few hundred yards of the spot, where I outspanned, and by moonlight we took down a span of select oxen and a pair of rheim chains, and succeeded in drawing the sea-cow high and dry. We were all astonished at her enormous size, she appeared to be about five feet broad across the belly. I could see much beauty in the animal which nature has admirably formed for the amphibious life it was destined to pursue.

We were occupied all the morning of the 19th cutting up and salting the select parts of the sea-cow; of the skin I took particular charge. She was extremely fat, more resembling a pig than a cow, or a horse. In the evening I rode down the river, and shot a brace of water-bucks, after which I left the river bank and rode to the summit of an adjacent hill, from which I obtained a fine view of the surrounding country. Many blue mountain ranges stood to the north and northwest; to the east and southeast were also mountain ranges.

Peculiarities of the Mahdi.

London Daily News

Like his great predecessor, the Mahdi has the power of attracting men to his cause and of keeping them steadfast—a far more difficult task. He does not cast off men who have served him. Among his most trusted friends and companions are the first disciples who gathered round him at the beginning of his extraordinary career, and the select body of fanatics who constantly attend him are officered entirely by 2,000 Donga owl, mostly relatives and family connections of his own. This circumstance no doubt tends to solidify the military organization on which the Mahdi must continue to rely, and makes him more independent than otherwise he might be of the somewhat fickle allegiance of the Bedouin sheiks. Four caliphs form the supreme cabinet, or council of state, as in the case of Mohammed. In order to make the resemblance the more striking, each of the new caliphs has taken the name of one of the original four and modestly dropped his own. The new champion of Islam is a fighting prophet, just the kind of man to appeal to the imaginations and win the affections of the wild men of the desert. He takes part in all the battles and does not spare his own person. There is a report current that in the fight with Hicks' army Mahdi received a sword cut across the forehead which divided the brass cap which he wears under his turban and inflicted an ugly wound. For some time after the battle he did not appear in public—not even attending the customary public prayers on Friday. His lieutenants gave out that he had retired from the world to commune with Allah, but there is a shrewd suspicion that his wound had more to do with his temporary retirement than had his prayers. If this story of the wound be well founded, and it is here generally believed, it would account for the extraordinary inaction of the Mahdi's forces since the defeat of General Hicks. On the occasions of his public visits to the mosques Mohammed Ahmed rides a beautiful Arab horse and by his side hangs a sword which is no idle ornament. His dress is a caftan similar in shape to that worn by other Mohammedan priests, but it is variegated in color and richly ornamented. On his head is a brass cap covered by a white turban, surmounted by a plume of ostrich feathers. There is one characteristic of the new prophet which will secure him friends in England. He is a total abstinence man of the purest water. With the demon of drunkenness he wages fierce and relentless war. Compared to this Arab reformer even Sir Wilfrid Lawson must be regarded as a reckless tippler. Not alone are wine and all sorts of spirituous liquors forbidden, but even the more harmless enjoyments of tobacco and coffee are anathema, and severe penalties are inflicted on any one discovered using the forbidden luxuries. Notwithstanding these severe ordinances, I fear it is certain that a large number of the faithful do indulge in the use of araki and other soul-destroying beverages, for it came under my personal observation that large quantities of ardent spirits were forwarded within the past few weeks to be sold to rebels in exchange for their guns and feathers. However, in Obeid the public sale or use of these luxuries is strictly forbidden, and any infringement severely punished. The Mahdi's movement is in character distinctly puritanical. War is waged against all the vices and effeminacies which distinguish the Turkish Pasha rule. Thus, the faithful must not wear red shoes, nor clothe themselves in costly garments. Nor are they permitted to sleep on rich carpets or other Turkish abominations, but must content themselves with mats woven from the leaves of the palm when indulging in slumber. Any infringement of this rule leads to the confiscation of the forbidden article of luxury and the punishment of the unfortunate sybarite. This rule is enforced with considerable rigor, as much, it is alleged, for the sake of plunder as from religious motives, because the followers of the Mahdi make no scruple of selling the confiscated articles in some distant town or village and pocketing the proceeds of the sale.

An Interchange of Compliments.

With Lord Stratford—Sykes.

An attache had made one or two mistakes in copying a dispatch which he took to the ambassador for signature. "Mistakes may be made," said Lord Stratford, after pointing them out, "by the most careful attache; how much more by the most careless." The high-spirited young diplomatist got exceedingly incensed, and told Lord Stratford that, although he was his ambassador, he had no right to reprimand him for what was untrue, as he was not habitually careless. "You accuse me of untruthfulness! D—— your eyes." exclaimed Lord Stratford. "D—— your excellency's eyes!" retorted the youth. The Elchi burst out laughing. Holding out his hand to him, he begged the attache to excuse the infirmity of his temper, and they shook hands most cordially.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

For ability to push things in the way of church extension, our Methodist brethren certainly bear off the palm.

At the Methodist general conference the other day, Chaplain McCabe told the following story of his own success in this line.

"I went into a town on the frontiers one day, without knowing a soul, and I had a pile of my little books. I began to sing a piece—"Behold, the Bridegroom cometh." I called the people together, and I had five hundred people around me in a little while. A boy came up, and I said, "Give the people the books, and let them page 58." By and by, I said, "There is no Methodist church in this town, and there ought to be;" and I raised a collection, and got $4,500 out of an audience I never saw before. I said to them, "I am going to lecture for you to-night;" and I charged them nothing to go in, but charged them $950 to get out. And I said, "Bishop Simpson will be here in seven weeks, and I want you to have that church ready for the occupancy of the conference;" and we did, and we marched in with Bishop Simpson at the head singing, "I love thy kingdom, Lord.""

The following incident is in print as an illustration of the perils of making haste to be rich: "A few years ago, a young gentleman in New York had accumulated a few hundred dollars by close attention to a business in a small store. He formed a friendship with a son of a successful speculator in Wall street, who was most profitably pursuing his father's methods. His friend one day gave him a "point," and urged him to invest the small sum that he had laid up, guaranteeing him from a loss. He did so, and in a few days received a check for eight thousand dollars. Intoxicated with joy at his success, he invested again, and with equally good fortune. He had no longer any heart to sit in a store and sell goods at a small profit when he could make seven hundred dollars in a single day in Wall street. He sold out his business and cast his all into the stock market. He bought a fine trotter and entered upon a course of luxurious living. But his career was suddenly cut short. One night, coming home on the train, he gave his gold watch and chain to the brakeman and attempted to jump off and kill himself. He had lost every cent he had."

The English correspondent of the Christian Register relates the following good story which affords food for reflection:

At a Salvation Army meeting over here, the reader, not having learned words, was reading the parable of that certain man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, spelling out sense and syllables as he went along, managing pretty well until the good man of Samaria appeared, whose name for an instant puzzled him. He went at the word, however, with a brave heart, and was soon rewarded with a special illumination. He began to spell, and had only gone as far as S A, when the full brightness burst upon him! "But a certain Salvationist, as he journeyed," etc. In the latest version, please read marginally, the parable of the good Salvationist. One of the best definitions we have seen of late comes from the same literate source. "What is sin?" said the questioner. The reply came, "Sin is self.""

The observance of the second Sunday in June as Children's Sunday originating, we believe, in the Methodist church, is spreading through other denominations. In 1881 the Ecumenical council of London in its official address to Methodists in all parts of the world sent this message: "Let one day in every year be faithfully observed as Children's Day." This year is the one hundredth anniversary of the existence of the Methodist church and a great effort is being made to enlist their Sunday schools to celebrate as Children's Day the second Sunday in June. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States have appointed the same day for the same purpose. And the national Sunday school secretary of the Congregational church has made the same recommendation. The Unitarian Sunday School society has issued also an order of service for Children's Sunday. The day seems likely therefore to become a generally observed anniversary.

"One quart of whisky, or its equivalent, is fine a low average for the daily consumption of the inebriate," writes Dr. Lewis D. Mason, physician to the inebriates' home at Fort Hamilton, New York, in a recent statistical report of two hundred and fifty-two cases of habitual drunkenness studied by him. This is a startling example of the truth of the old adage that the appetite grows on what it feeds upon, and also of an adage not so true, that a man's stomach, like his back, can be made to bear almost any amount of ill-usage, if the ill-usage is only continued long enough. Fancy a normal, healthy man drinking a quart of whisky a day! And yet that is what Dr. Mason says is a low average for habitual drunkards,—not the maximum, but a low average; and that this is low is made apparent in an accompanying table, wherein he states that, of one hundred and thirty-eight habitual whisky drinkers, only thirteen contented themselves with a pint a day, while thirty-seven needed a quart, seventy-six needed two quarts, eleven needed three quarts, and one went to the extreme limit of consuming four quarts, or a gallon a day. No man, however, contented himself with less than a quart a day, the thirteen who were satisfied with a pint being all women. Out of the two hundred and fifty-two cases, it was found that ninety-eight had inebriate fathers, six inebriate mothers, and seven inebriate grandparents. It is also noteworthy that fifty-five, or nearly one-fourth of the cases studied, had received a liberal education, one in fourteen having gone through college.

Several English life insurance companies charge 20 per cent. less to total abstainers than to moderate drinkers of liquor.

"An excellent bill," says the New York Nation, "is now before the governor for his signature, and will doubtless receive it, which makes the sale or circulation in any manner of an obscene magazine, pamphlet or newspaper a misdemeanor. Better still, the second and third sections make guilty of the same offence anyone who sells, lends, gives away or shows or has in his possession with intent to sell or give away or show or advertise or otherwise offers for loan, gift, sale or distribution to any minor child any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication of or principally made up of criminal news, police reports or accounts of criminal deeds; or exhibits on any street or highway or in any other place within the view, or which may be within the view of any minor child any book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, writing paper, picture, drawing, photograph or other article or articles coming within the description of articles mentioned in the first and second subdivisions of this section or any of them."

"This ought to remove at once from the news stands and streets generally the Police Gazette and a number of other publications of a similar character."

Manitou Items.

C. F. Albrecht opened his place opposite the depot Saturday.

The cottage in the Ute Pass recently built by Mr. Allen is owned and occupied by Mrs. Baker of Denver.

L. Smith & Co., opened their new stand near the meat market last Monday. L. L. Strick and is in charge of it.

Max Weniger's new cottage is progressing rapidly, and when finished will be one of the nicest residences in town. It will be ready for occupancy by the 20th inst.

The skating rink meets with much favor, and seems from the amount of patronage it receives to fill a long felt want. It bids fair to be the popular attraction of the season.

The Mansions have been undergoing a thorough renovation and cleaning, preparatory to opening for the summer. They will be opened about the last of the month under the management of Messrs. Bailey & Walker, of the Manitou house.

Mr. Dawson Mayer of New York, who is connected with several eastern journals and who is now on his spring circuit, was in town Sunday. Mr. Mayer drove around and saw the places of interest and expressed himself greatly pleased with the town and its beautiful surroundings. He returned to Denver on the evening train. While here he stayed at Barker's.

"Young Mrs. Winthrop"

On Saturday night "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will be produced at the opera house by one of the Madison Square companies. Both the play and the company playing it have been highly complimented by the press of the country. We clip the following from the New York Times. "The beauty of Mr. Bronson Howard's new play, which was acted last night at the Madison Square theatre, lies at once in its subject. The artistic wholeness of the play is surprising and gratifying. It is a play which tells what we understand, which has a genuine purpose, though not a didactic heaviness, and which goes to its mark simply, directly and effectively. Mr. Howard's new play strikes vigorously at one of the most flagrant weaknesses of our American social life. There is nothing so common, nothing more sadly productive of misery and misunderstanding, than the inclination of American husbands to neglect their wives and to put their hearts into gold, cotton and stock. Among us love is merely a spring time; business makes up the other seasons. Mr. Howard has touched, therefore, the real wound, and he has touched it with a sympathetic power which is worthy of our hearty admiration and respect. There is not an extravagant point nor a forced or improbable situation of any sort in 'Young Mrs. Winthrop.' The scenes of the drama are honestly taken from life. The action is a natural movement. The characters belong essentially to the story. The entire drama might happen in any home. This is—in the sense that we have indicated on many occasions—absolute realism. To cut a play from life is to reach into reality, and from this point of view 'Young Mrs. Winthrop' is worth a score of plays like 'The Banker's Daughter.'"

Democratic Conventions.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—A Commercial Gazette's Fostoria, Ohio, special says: The democrats of the Seventh district nominated George E. Seney for re-election to congress, declared in favor of the presidential ticket of 1876 and elected S. D. Houpland and Dr. James A. Norton delegates to the Chicago convention.

DEER LODGE, Mont., June 4.—The democratic territorial convention elected Samuel Ward and S. T. Houser delegates to Chicago. They are for Tilden and Hendricks.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—Democrats in state convention to-day renominated by acclamation Governor O'Neal, Secretary of State Phelan and Treasurer Smith. M. C. Burke was nominated for auditor. District conventions to-night made the following nominations: Delegates to the Chicago convention: First district, D. P. Bester, C. S. Scott; second district, ... B. Foore, ... C. Crisby; fourth district, ... E. Webb, ... Compton; fifth district, W. F. Wilkinson, S. ... Darby; sixth district, T. C. Clark, L. B. Musgrove; seventh district, ... A. Warren, ... T. B. Jackson; eighth district, Daniel Coleman, R. C. McClelland.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 4.—Democrats are gathering in unprecedented numbers for the state convention to-morrow.

The Pleasanton Tragedy.

KANSAS CITY, June 4.—Sheriffs Chandler, of Lyon, and Shoemaker, of Miami county, Kansas, arrived in the city this morning in search of the Pleasanton murderer. A dead body, that of a young girl, was found at Pleasanton yesterday. The murdered party have been identified as the family of John E. Anderson, an improvident farmer. It appears they had knowledge of some crime committed by Lewis Wampler, a nephew of Anderson. Some days ago the two men left the house together. Wampler returned alone, saying Anderson had sent for his family. They started in the wagon and on the way it is supposed Wampler murdered the woman and the four children and fled. It is probable that Anderson has also been put out of the way. Wampler was afterwards seen near Paola, riding the missing horse. It is believed he came to this city. There is great excitement at the scene of the crime.

A Pugilistic Exhibition.

CHICAGO, June 4.—George Turner, of Alabama, this evening assaulted Brewster Cameron, ex-chief examiner of the United States department of justice, in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific hotel. Cameron turned upon him and struck him a severe blow upon the head with a cane. The son of Mr. Strobach, of Alabama, seeing that his father was getting the worst of the encounter, assisted in punishing Cameron with his ... The latter, however, was fully equal to the occasion and came out first best in the fight. The occasion for the assault, Mr. Cameron says, was evidence which he was compelled to give before the committee on expenditures in the department of justice concerning the conduct of certain Alabama marshals.

Races at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Brighton Beach races: First race, three quarters of a mile, won by King Fan; time 1.16½.

Mile and an eighth, Jim Nelson won, Barbarian and Lutestring ran a dead heat for second place; time 1.58.

Brighton Beach stakes for 3 year-olds, won by Tattler; Tornado second, King Tom third; time 1.45½.

Mile and a quarter race, won by Miss Brewster; Mike's Price second, Flower of the Meath third; time 2.11¼.

Steeple chase, over short course, won by Buckra, E Capitaine second, Compromise third, time 2.47½.

A Private Graveyard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The village of Hammonton, on the Camden & Atlantic, New Jersey, was greatly excited to-day over the discovery of twenty one children buried in a small plat of ground attached to a sanitarium called the Wivison home, under the supervision of Miss S. S. Wivison, a middle aged woman. A coroner's jury found the children died from natural causes, but censured Miss Wivison's improper sanitary arrangements and gross incompetency of nurses.

Flood Suffering in New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Delegate Manzanares of New Mexico to-day appeared before the committee on appropriations to ask aid for congress and aid for sufferers by the floods of the Rio Grande river. He read a telegram from the Santa Fe board of trade urging immediate action. The telegram announced many people in distress.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—John Stanton, a steamboat engineer, threw a goblet full of sulphuric acid over his wife this morning inflicting injuries which will kill her. Her eyes are eaten out and she is terribly burned on the face, neck, breast and shoulders. On a previous occasion Stanton shot her twice, then attempted to kill himself. Jealousy is the cause.

Advance in Tariffs.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Commissioner Fink announces that at a meeting of the standing committee to-day it was agreed that an advance in tariffs will be made as soon as all pools are perfected and all questions relating to maintenance of rates are settled, which it is expected will be done at a meeting already called.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

William H. Vanderbilt sails to-day from England for the United States.

A glove fight at New York last night between Charles Lange, champion heavy weight of Ohio, and Michael Dempsey was declared a draw.

Earl Granville is preparing a note to Washington in relation to the collection of conspiracy funds within the jurisdiction of the United States.

A woman arrested yesterday at Varanda, Hungary, confessed that she had poisoned four husbands and hundreds of women in the past two years. A number of accomplices were arrested.

Schedules in insolvent assignment of James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine bank of New York, show liabilities $4,230,280, nominal value of real and personal estate $4,179,392; estimated actual value $582,594.

Editorial Troubles.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Until a man becomes an editor he can never plumb the depths of literary human nature. The position affords an opportunity for the most surprising studies, especially among the rejected, who form nine-teen-twentieths of his constituency. Vanity, as might be expected, is the leading feature of this class, but the monsters it begets in the way of simplicity and cupidity are a most inconceivable. It was by no means uncommon to find an article, after the first few pages, gummed together; the writer's notion being that his paper would go through a very perfunctory examination indeed, and that he would thus be in a position to prove what insurmountable obstacles he had had to contend against. It never struck him that, even if his device was not discovered, the first few pages would have been amply sufficient data for his condemnation. Others, however, would admit that their contributions were not uniformly admirable. "After the first ten chapters," they would write, "you will find, Mr. Editor, that my story grows intensely interesting." When these precious manuscripts came back to hand, their proprietors were, of course, positively convinced that the eventful chapter had never been reached, and so far at least they came to a just conclusion. Others again, were really modest as to their talents. They looked for acceptance on quite other grounds than literary merit; because they were only seventeen years of age or because they were more than seventy, because they had an aged aunt dependent on them for subsistence; because their husband was a clergyman, and wanted his chance realized; or because they were of loyal descent. Some would-be contributors did not confine their efforts to "make the thing that is not as the thing that is" to story-writing, I am sorry to say they stooped to deception. Their articles, they would assure us, had been written with a view to our "particular needs," and "had been sent to no other periodical," which was not always true. We "Wes" had an almost infallible test for ascertaining whether our magazine is the first love of a contributor, and I have known language of virgin passion to be applied to us, after it had been addressed—in vain—to several other quarters. The most amazing of these hypocritical appeals were, however, personal, and directed to my coadjutor himself. The writers had known his works from their childhood had admired his genius from the first moment they had begun to appreciate literary excellence, and held his name as a household word—yet never by any accident did they spell it right.

The United States Navy

"Commodore," said Secretary Chandler to Commodore Walker last Monday morning, "how many boats have we in the navy?" "Four," replied the commodore. "What kind are they?" inquired the secretary. "We have a canoe that is being repaired, a batteau, which is also being repaired, a skiff in good condition, and a dugout that has four holes in the bottom." "How many guns do they carry?" continued the strong man of the cabinet. "How many what?" repeated Commodore Walker. "Guns," said the secretary. "Guns, guns—why, what are guns?" queried the officer. "Things that are loaded and go off," replied Mr. Chandler. "Well, Mr. Secretary," said Commodore Walker with a puzzled expression, "the only things I know of in the navy that get loaded and go off are the officers." Secretary Chandler discontinued the conversation.

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Mr. George E. Macklin is authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We print elsewhere a letter from the taxpayers and citizens of this city. It takes decided and uncompromising ground in favor of continuing all prosecutions. Considering the names fixed to the letter, it is the most impressive document of the kind we have ever published. It shows that the law-abiding elements are aroused and have determined the present defiance of the law shall cease. We commend the letter to the consideration of those druggists who think the conservative business men of the city are not in sympathy with the prosecution. It has some bearing on the question of costs. The letter is signed by the heaviest taxpayers in the city. The moral influence of this letter must be great. No man or business can long stand in face of the condemnation of such a body of men as have signed the letter, who at once represent the intelligence, the moral worth, worth and the business interests of this city. It is the most effective demand yet made that the saloon and its law breaking proprietors must go. We acknowledge the kind reference to the policy of this paper and cannot but feel gratified to have reflected the sentiments of such men.

We publish the full text of President Tenney's address at Colorado college commencement. It will be found to be well worth reading.

Word from Chicago is that Blaine's strength is over-estimated. This is true both of him and President Arthur. Neither can get strength enough to be nominated. The candidate is more likely to be Edmunds, Sherman, Hawley or Harrison.

We commend the statement made by Alderman Jones in the council proceedings about Justice Fields to our readers. It looks to us as though Justice Fields should be sued by the city for the $100 fine he failed to get through ignorance and incompetency.

It is said that the prosecution of the liquor men is costing the city a good deal because of loss of cases. We presume it is true. But what if it is? Are not the good order and reputation of this city when in danger worth preserving at some expense? Such things are of too much value to put on a purely commercial basis. But if we do put it on this basis, it is worth remembering that the failure to execute the laws injures the money value of every piece of property in a town. There is mighty little in the way of money that is worth preserving, if the laws cannot be enforced and respected.

One of the funniest things about the liquor agitation is this. Some drug store men, who have taken changes of venue back and forth, made all sorts of dilatory motions, and used the most unscrupulous means to avoid punishment for their sins, are asking that a petition be circulated requesting the city council to stop all prosecutions because the loss in the costs of unsuccessful suits will increase our taxes. They seem to be serious about it. But we can tell them a better way. Stop selling so that no more suits can be begun. Settle the suits begun like men. In this way the drug men can easily save the city from further loss without the aid of petitions. In this way we can test the sincerity of their professions for economy and the prosperity of the city.

We have received a letter from Justice of the Peace Fields in justification of his decision, which we regret we had not room for this morning. We shall publish it Tuesday morning. It is rather a remarkable thing for a judge to rush into print to defend his decision, but we do not wonder that he wished to do so. It is only a question of taste after all. We were careful to give his decision as he wished it. The report was submitted to him before it was published. But he thinks a fuller statement is necessary to vindicate his course. He thinks with the majority. We might say also that his letter is not a very legal disquisition. Heavy sarcasm, quotations from scripture, illustrations with ten-year-old boys, conundrums, oratorical questions, and pathetic allusions to the dead (not politically but physically) are blended in happy confusion. Do not fail to read it.

JUSTICE FIELDS' DEFENSE.

We print elsewhere a letter from Justice of the Peace Fields defending his decisions in the liquor cases. The discussion of legal technicalities in a newspaper may not always give light, especially when the writing is done by one outside of the legal profession. But in this particular case, the counsel for the prosecution made such clear arguments before Mr. Fields and cited so many authorities to substantiate them directly bearing on Mr. Field's letter that it will clear away doubts in the minds of those who are influenced by Justice Fields' defence if we give a brief summary of that part of the argument that bears directly on the case: Mr. Fields may be said to have made the following points which we shall notice:

First—That the ordinance is penal and "shall be construed strictly and not liberally."

Second—That section first does not contain the authority to punish one party for a sale made by another.

Third—That section two gives this right and the case should have been brought under it.

Fourth—That the Roman case should have been brought under section eight also.

The first point is regarding the construing of a penal ordinance. It should be remarked first that a penal ordinance is not to be classed with a penal statute, as Mr. Fields does. What applies to one may not apply to the other. Judge Dillon, formerly of the United States circuit court, in his standard authority on "Municipal Corporations" says: "By-laws with penalties are not properly penal statutes;" also, "The strict rules by which the validity of penal statutes are to be tested are not to be applied to the by-laws or ordinances of municipal corporations." The term by-laws is here used interchangeably with ordinance because the latter is not considered up to the level of a statute. Mr. Fields knew this distinction because it was clearly made before him. What he says about the construing of a penal statute is undoubtedly correct. But it is not true as regards penal by-laws. Regarding the way to construe these ordinances Judge Dillon, in the work quoted above, says (section 420):

> In prosecutions or actions to enforce ordinances, or in considering the question of their validity, courts will give them a reasonable construction and will incline to sustain rather than to overthrow them.

Chief Justice Eustis of Louisiana speaking of the application of strict rules to ordinances says:

> The by-laws of very few of these corporations could stand such a test. They should receive a reasonable construction and their terms must not be strictly scrutinized for the purpose of making them void.

The above authorities were all placed before Mr. Fields so that there was no excuse for his treating ordinances with penalties as penal statutes nor saying that all authorities are for construing them "strictly not liberally." As to the citation of the Illinois cases, it has no direct bearing on the question. The cases are brought under the statute Mr. Fields alludes to and the supreme court of Illinois said this statute was of a character "highly penal." This was because not only was a large fine provided for but under it a criminal could be indicted and sent to the penitentiary. Our ordinance is not even a penal statute in the best sense much less a highly penal statute. The citations are very good, but have no reference therefore to the point at issue.

SECOND POINT.

The next point is whether the word "person" in section first (quoted in the beginning of Mr. Fields' letter) refers only to personal violations of the ordinances by the principal. It was not so intended by those who drew the ordinances nor is such a construction compatible with common sense, or the well-defined principles underlying relations of principals and third parties. As we have stated before this ordinance begins with a general prohibition. It does not refer to the personal act of a person but a responsible act. It conceived that this "person" might do this act through a clerk, and therefore says that the clerk, as well as the principal, may be punished for the act he did for his principal. This section says "that any person who shall sell, etc." The persons in the cases in point were women who are owners, but do not attend to any of the details of their business. It is done by clerks or agents. If the clerk hired to do the business sells whisky, then the Mrs. Blank who employed him sold the whisky and should suffer the penalty. The reason for this is, as Blackstone says, "that no man shall be allowed to make any advantage of his own wrong." Mrs. Blank reaped the profits of the sale of the whisky which her clerk sold. Shall she be cleared from the punishment for the misdemeanor simply because she did not sell the whisky herself with her own hands, but through her agent? The word person must mean principal or authorized agent. So clear is this that the law should say if it was not so that "any principal by his own personal act and not through the medium of an agent, clerk or servant sells, etc." To show that the teaching of the liability of the principal to third persons (which in this case is the city) for the acts of his agents is of the clearest and strongest kind, we quote from the treatise on agency by Judge Story. He says that a principal

> Is held liable to third persons in civil suits for the frauds, deceits, concealments, misrepresentations, torts, negligence, and other malfeasance or misfeasances and omissions of duty of his agent in the course of his employment, although the principal did not authorize or justify, or participate in, or indeed, know of such misconduct, or even if he forbade the acts or disapproved of them. In all such cases the rule applies respondeat superior; and is founded upon public policy and convenience; for in no other way could there be any safety to third persons in their dealings, either directly with the principal or indirectly with him through the instrumentality of agents.

If Judge Fields is correct the principal is never responsible for the acts of his agent when prosecuted for breaking the law unless the law specially says "by himself or another." This is absurd because it is everywhere assumed that the principal is responsible for the acts of his authorized agent. If an ordinance was drawn to prevent his responsibility for his agent it would be done by expressly stating this, and not by simply omitting to state that the person might act through his agent. What Mr. Fields should have shown is that when the law omits to say that a person may act through an agent, that it does not conceive that he can so act but acts by himself and therefore is not responsible for the acts of his agent. But this would have been too absurd and even he could not make the assertion. As Judge Story says, public policy demands that the principal shall universally be responsible for the acts of his authorized agent, and the acts of the agent are so much the acts of the principal that the principal is responsible when the agent acts contrary to his authority.

THIRD POINT.

This is that the action should have been brought under section two. This is as follows:

> SECTION 2. That any person who shall, upon the sale, barter, or exchange of any goods or chattels, chose in action or upon any promise or contract expressed or implied, furnish or deliver, or give away to any person or persons, or knowingly suffer to be taken or received by any person or persons any intoxicating or malt liquors within said city; and in all cases where intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, given away, or permitted or suffered to be taken or received in violation of this ordinance under circumstances showing that the owner, lessee, occupant or person or persons having the general charge or control of the premises, store, room or rooms, tent, booth, cellar, place, or building, upon or within which any intoxicating or malt liquors may be sold, given away or suffered to be taken or received as aforesaid, directly or indirectly contributed to, permitted, induced, or in any manner connived at, or participated in any such sale, giving away, or suffering to be taken or received, any such intoxicating or malt liquors as aforesaid, each and every person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a nuisance, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Any person who reads this carefully will see that it is the first part of the first section given in greater detail. It was drawn to cover much of the quibbling that was used in times past. It may be said to be drawn for two purposes: First to make an offense, if the liquor dealer does not sell but disposes of his liquor in some other way. Almost a dozen lines are given to cover any possible trick in the business which would render the liquor dealer free from prosecution for selling. Second—There was an effort to dodge responsibility and it was difficult to get hold of the principal. This section was to be used in such cases, and then the lessee or occupant could be punished as if the owner. As the testimony showed there was no question about the sale or ownership and the cases were properly brought under section one. It would have been a mistake to do otherwise as more must be proven under section two. Under section one the principal is responsible for the acts of the authorized agent without any limitation in the ordinance. It was only necessary to show that Mrs. Blank was owner and Mr. Blank was her clerk to make Mrs. Blank responsible for all of Mr. Blank's acts as clerk. According to Judge Story quoted above, Mrs. Blank would be responsible for her clerk's acts even if she had prohibited them.

But under section second it might not simply be necessary to show that such a person was a clerk of Mrs. Blank, but that Mrs. Blank "contributed to, permitted, induced, or in any manner connived at, or participated in such sale." The prosecution would thus be obliged to connect the principal with the sale. The chances of conviction in clear cases like those in point would be much slimmer and require much additional proof. The liquor seller would be pleased to have the change made.

FOURTH POINT.

This refers to the Roman case. The counsel for the prosecution simply held that section eight was a construing section. It does not define an offense or fix a penalty. It simply says the foregoing sections shall be in force for a mile beyond the city. It is of a most general character. The legislature for example says that when the term person is used, it may be understood to apply to corporations. If a case is brought against a corporation under a statute where only the word person is used, then it is never considered necessary to mention this construing act which makes "person or persons" include corporations. It was a quibble that few lawyers would raise that action should be begun under section eight as well as one. Judge Williams would not raise it. Convictions have been obtained against Roman this year for violating simply section one. If counsel for the defense have no case, they may be pardoned for quibbles, but there should be no pardon for a justice of the peace throwing a suit out of court on so miserable a quibble that it has not been thought before worth while to raise.

We hope our readers will not be wearied with this long statement. We wish to emphasize the fact that the law points stated above are largely those contained in the arguments of the prosecution, and were before Mr. Fields when he made his decision. His talk about deciding according to his oath has a very gauzy look. On the contrary he apparently had determined to beat the city anyhow. He was apparently as likely to have thrown out the three cases if brought under section two on the ground that they should have been brought under section one as to have done what he did do. If a judge is after a quibble to decide a case on he can find one. It strikes us that Justice Fields "gave himself away" when he took such miserable quibbles that the counsel for the defense raised in a shamefaced way as though they did not wish to ruin themselves as lawyers by urging them seriously. We not only do not think that we did him injustice in denouncing his decision after reading his defense, but it seems to us that we did injustice to the people of this city who wish the laws executed, in speaking as mildly as we did of his outrageous prostitution of his office (whether innocently and ignorantly we cannot say, but leave it for our readers to decide) for the protection of lawbreakers.

Justice Fields' Defence.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 29, 1884.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

In your issue of this morning, you take occasion to indulge in some very direct strictures upon my rulings as justice of the peace in the liquor cases lately prosecuted by the city against Burnham, Stockbridge and Massey, and in said criticism you very kindly volunteer a construction and definition of the "undoubted meaning" of Section one of the liquor ordinance, but in said comment of Section one, you wholly fail to point out to your kind readers in what part or part of said section the authority to fine and punish one person for a sale made by another is found, and that is the precise issue between us. Now let us read Section one. It reads as follows:

> SECTION 1. That any person who shall sell, barter or exchange any intoxicating or malt liquors within the corporate limits of said city, and each and every person knowingly aiding, assisting therein as agent, servant, clerk or otherwise, shall be adjudged guilty of a nuisance and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than $50, nor more than $300 for each and every offense.

Now will you have the goodness to face the music long enough to tell your readers just what part of the above section contains the authority to punish one party for a sale made by another. The first part of the section clearly contains the power to punish the owner or proprietor for a sale made by himself or herself, if you please, and the latter part of the section clearly teaches us that if a sale is made by an agent, clerk or servant, that such agent, clerk or servant is himself answerable and punishable for such sale.

Can you see anything more than that in section one; if you cannot would it not be well for you to confess to your readers that you allowed your little gun to go off before the game was in reach. Oh! but say you, the law of principal and agent comes in and supplies so and so. I say hold up and do not allow yourself to hug that delusion.

Is that not just what the section treats of; a sale by a principal or agent? It is certainly that and nothing more. The punishment for a sale by one person made for another person is clearly provided for in section two of the same ordinance. If you will print section two of said ordinance in your notice of this communication and there can be found in this city a school boy ten years old who cannot point out therein the undoubted power to punish one party (the owner) for a sale or the bartering or giving away or permitting the same to be done by another for the owner or keeper of liquors, I will oblige myself to pay the expenses of that unfortunate boy for one year at an institute for the feeble-minded.

If the power clearly exists in section two, why look for it in section one, where it does not exist even by inference? And further, you seem to know all about how penal ordinances should be construed. I will here say without fear of successful contradiction that not a single decision of any respectable court in England or America can be found which decides how a penal statute or ordinance shall be construed that does not hold that such statutes or ordinances shall be construed *strictly and not liberally*. Why? because they are in derogation of the common law, that is, confer rights that do not exist at common law. Let me refer your readers to one of one hundred cases, which I might cite, which are directly in point.

The legislature of the state of Illinois passed an act in 1872 which was revised and reenacted in 1874, providing against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors. Said act contains fifteen sections and is the law there to-day with some subsequent amendments. The act is too lengthy to quote in full, but the first part of section two reads as follows: "Whoever not having a license to keep a dram shop, shall, *by himself or another* (the italics are mine), either as principal, clerk or servant, directly or indirectly, sell any intoxicating liquor in any less quantity than one gallon or any quantity to be drank on the premises, or in any adjacent room, etc., and shall be fined, etc." Our section one does not say whoever shall sell by himself or another shall be fined, but says the other shall be fined if the other makes the sale. Do you see the point? Now, how did the supreme court of Illinois say that statute shall be construed? (Of course you can make cheap sport of the supreme court, but lawyers do not do that). Please go with me to the cases of Feutz vs. Meadows, 72 Illinois, page 540. Neide vs. Anthis, 72 Illinois, page 241, and Freeze vs. Trip, 70 Illinois, 496 (You will find these authorities in library of Judge Hatch) The courts say, the act in force July 1st, 1873 entitled an act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state of Illinois, is of a character highly penal providing a right of action unknown to the common law in which the party prosecuting has a decided advantage and the act should receive a strict construction. Receive what? *A strict construction.* Some of the aged and revered sages composing the supreme court of Illinois at that time are now numbered with the dead but it cannot be doubted that if they had lived to know as much about the law of agency and the construction of statutes they would have decided differently and in harmony with the GAZETTE man's idea of the law, and the undersigned is in the same unfortunate condition that the supreme court and all the respectable courts have always been, in this, he thought that penal statutes and ordinances should be strictly and not liberally construed.

I trust the indulgent readers of the GAZETTE will bear with me this time, for how could I know what the law of inference was, when the GAZETTE man did not publish his learned disquisition on that subject until the day after my decision was rendered?

I will say here that if the cases had been prosecuted under section two instead of section one and the same proof adduced, I should have found the defendants guilty, but I did not know and do not know that the city attorney knew just what the evidence would be until the proofs were in. I cannot in deference to public sentiment afford to perjure myself. I shall leave that for younger and more zealous hands. I am sworn to administer the law as I understand it. As a court I have no right to advise or dictate the course of prosecutions, but as a citizen in sympathy with the attempt to suppress the liquor traffic as a beverage, I will say the prosecution should allege breaches broad enough to cover their proofs. They may prove less than the breaches allege and recover, but under the law they cannot be permitted to prove more in order to recover, for the statute of 1879 expressly says that it shall be sufficient to cite the section (or sections) which it is claimed has been violated. Then is not the conclusion irresistible that this is insufficient if the section it is claimed has been violated is not cited: See revised statutes of Colorado, page 999, special section 11-, general section 3,4?2. In conclusion I will say I know my acts as a public officer are public property and I invite just criticisms, but I have a right to ask that the criticism be just and truthful, for they affect reputation and may affect character.

Now a word for the King of the State Republic of this evening. John Roman was prosecuted before me for a violation of section one of the liquor ordinance. The proof showed that on January 23, '84, he sold or exchanged two glasses of beer at least 500 feet beyond the city limits. Section one says nothing about sales beyond the city limits. Section eight extends the penalty for such sale to any point outside city limits, but within a mile of said limits. The complaint charged him with violating section one, and said nothing about section eight. Now, if the Republican man will tell his readers how Roman could be guilty under the law of violating section one, by a sale outside the city limits, without reference to section eight, he will have solved the great puzzle that has bothered the brains of philosophers and metaphysicians for the last 6,000 years, viz: How can a man drink a gallon of buttermilk without at the same time drinking a quart of buttermilk. There is a passage of scripture which should be a great comfort to the Republican man. It is to the effect that not a sparrow falls to the ground without the care of the Great Father; that is to say, he notices small things, and on the truth of this text depends much salvation. Yours to stay. J. FIELDS, J. P.

In Favor of Prosecution.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 31, 1884.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, tax payers and citizens of this city, take this means of expressing our entire sympathy with the position of the GAZETTE in reference to the liquor prosecutions now being conducted by the city; we think that that the failures thus far in bringing the law breakers to justice, instead of being a reason for discontinuing the suits, present the strongest reason for more vigorous and uncompromising prosecutions.

We earnestly desire that the prosecutions now begun may be pushed to final judgment and that new prosecutions may be brought as rapidly as new cases can be found:

A. F. Carpenter,	Thos. Hughes,
O. Metcalf,	L. C. Skinner,
Geo. De La Vergne,	J. Bayne,
J. F. Seldomridge,	G. S. Barnes,
Wm. S. Jackson,	Jas. P. Barnes,
Irving Howbert,	Howbert Bros.,
B. F. D. Adams,	A. R. Kieffer,
F. G. Rowe,	C. E. Durkee,
John Campbell,	Chas. A. Lansing,
J. F. Humphrey,	E. W. Edwards,
Edward D. Sabine,	F. C. Spaulding,
T. E. Johnson,	Chauncey Callaway,
W. B. Gaskill,	Frank D. Taylor,
J. C. Rose,	Fred B. Hart,
Giddings Bros.,	Matthew Kennedy,
D. J. Martin,	A. L. Lawton,
D. Ashby,	G. W. Lamson,
D. B. Fairley,	E. G. Perkins,
Jesse Williamson,	L. C. Dana,
H. C. O'Brien,	L. L. Waite,
C. H. Miles,	E. J. Eaton,
G. W. Barnhart,	Chas. E. Edwards,
Levi B. Wilson,	Alfred W. Arundel,
Levi B. Farrar,	Edwin A. Sawyer,
Arthur Peck,	B. A. P. Eaton,
Linus E. Sherman,	Henry A. Wilson,
A. M. Ripley,	J. L. Marston,
T. W. Hunt,	E. S. Bumstead,
Samuel F. Hazlehurst,	Thos. N. Tribe,
James B. Severy,	Bennett Bros.,
F. L. Martin,	Thomas S. Brigham,
E. L. Price,	James A. Hart,
J. P. Ralstin,	J. H. Kerr,
Franc O. Wood,	Smith Bros.,
Jacob Reed, Jr.,	James B. Gregg,
A. G. Draper,	Geo. R. Buckman,
E. T. Cook,	E. M. Stedman,
A. A. McGovney,	Winthrop D. Sheldon,
C. A. Eldredge,	John Curr,
Judson Best,	Eli Johnson,
Henry LeB. Wills,	William Bush,
Wm. N. Meserve,	R. C. Bristol,
A. Brown,	J. S. Bartlett,
Joshua Sumner,	J. P. Case,
Geo. F. Parsons,	Edward Ferris,
William Strieby,	Jas. H. Barlow,
C. H. Mallon.	

The Supremacy of the English Language and Literature.

President Eliot, of Harvard, discusses the question "What is a Liberal Education?" in the June Century. Its importance lies in the fact that so prominent a scholar and educator should take such strong ground in favor of making the sciences and the English language leading branches in the college course. While admitting that Latin and Greek are valuable studies, he says of English: "The first subject which, as I conceive, is entitled to recognition as of equal academic value or rank with any subject now most honored is the English language and literature. When Greek began to revive in Europe, English was just acquiring a literary form; but when Greek had won its present rank among the liberal arts, Shakspere had risen, the English language was formed, and English literature was soon to become the greatest of modern literatures. How does it stand now, with its immense array of poets, philosophers, historians, commentators, critics, satirists, dramatists, novelists, and orators? It cannot be doubted that English literature is beyond all comparison the amplest, most various, and most splendid literature which the world has seen; and it is enough to say of the English language that it is the language of that literature. Greek literature compares with English as Homer compares with Shakspere, that is, as infantile with adult civilization. It may further be said of the English language that it is the native tongue of nations which are pre-eminent in the world by force of character, enterprise, and wealth, and whose political and social institutions have a higher moral interest and greater promise than any which mankind has hitherto invented. To the original creations of English genius are to be added translations into English of all the masterpieces of other literatures, sacred and profane. It is a very rare scholar who has not learned much more about the Jews, the Greeks, or the Romans through English than through Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

"And now, with all this wonderful treasure within reach of our youth, what is the position of American schools and colleges in regard to teaching English? Has English literature the foremost place in the programmes of schools? By no means; at best only a subordinate place, and in many schools no place at all. Does English take equal rank with Greek or Latin in our colleges? By no means; not in the number or rank of the teachers, nor in the consideration in which the subject is held by faculty and students, nor in the time which may be devoted to it by a candidate for a degree. Until within a few years the American colleges made no demand upon candidates for admission in regard to knowledge of English; and now that some colleges make a small requirement in English, the chief result of the examinations is to demonstrate the woeful ignorance of their own language and literature which prevails among the picked youth of the country."

Southern France in the Tenth Century.

The Edinburgh Review.

Its inhabitants were brave and industrious, and the arts were followed in towns which (in spite of the counts) enjoyed quasi-republican institutions. Culture throughout the old Roman province of Narbonne was certainly more advanced than in northern France or even northern Italy. And now we come to the movement and the counter-movement which rendered this period one of great intellectual importance. The Spanish Caliphs were the patrons and the cultivators of all the branches of human learning and research, and through the Pyrenees there filtered the taste and the philosophy of Moorish courts and schools. Greek, Latin, and Hebrew lexicons found their way to Narbonne. Agriculture flourished where the Moors popularized the use of rice, sugar, cotton, cork, and silk. Scientific inquiry was fostered by the treatises of Alhazen, and physical knowledge increased wherever the Arabian intellect pressed upon what may be called the Italian system of repressing thought through the weight of an autocratic theology. The provincial or Langue d'oc being widely spoken served to diffuse the culture thus stored up in the cities of the south, while the presence of a body of Jews added to the trade and to the mental resources of Aquitaine. They had settled in Languedoc in the fifth century, and by the eleventh these Hebrew traders were admitted to public functions and filled the markets and houses of Carcassonne, Beziers, Nismes, St. Gilles, Lunel, Alby, Toulouse, and Montpellier with the wares and the luxuries of the east. M. Cage says of them "that, thanks to the toleration shown them, the Jews acquired a real importance under the jurisdiction of both lords and bishops, and, thus favored on account of their wide commercial relations, they made considerable establishments. They built synagogues and celebrated rabbis, and made Hebrew letters flourish." Narbonne, in particular possessed notable schools, and was a sort of metropolis for Judaism. Benjamin of Tudela reported of it that it had "sages and celebrated princes, (nasi,) at the head of which was the Rabbi Kalonyme, son of the celebrated Prince Theodore, of blessed memory, who is named in the genealogy of those who are of the posterity of David." Among other colonies, rich through the extent of its relations in all regions, was the learned and trading Hebrew community of Montpelier. Toward these traders the good will of the lords of Montpelier went beyond mere toleration. They admired the Jews, and gave them such a part in the public administration that a special form of oath was prepared for their use on being admitted to office.

Chinese Paleontology.

Nature.

Paleontology is not a study that commends itself to the attention of Chinamen. With archaeology the case is different. This is a pursuit which within historical limits the Chinese follow with enthusiasm. Every one who possesses any pretensions to culture, and who can afford to indulge the inclination, collects all that is old, from cracked china to coins. So prevalent is this taste, and so keen is the competition for objects bearing the stamp of age, that a flourishing trade, such as rivals the celebrated traffic in "antiquities" carried on at Jerusalem, exists in fabricated antiques for the benefit of inexperienced native collectors and foreign purchasers. But natural antiquities are, speaking generally, left unnoticed, or if thought of for a moment are hastily explained by random conjectures. Topsy's celebrated explanation of her existence is about on a par with the guesses which are hazarded by the most learned Chinamen to account for paleontological phenomena. Science has always a borderland of unsolved questions, but in China this borderland exceeds in extent the territory of knowledge in the possession of the people. They have no aptitude for paleontology, and few writers make any reference to it. Among the rare exceptions to this rule is Ch'en Kwah, of the Sung dynasty, (A. D. 960-1127,) who, in an interesting work entitled "Notes from a Dreamy Valley," has collected a number of facts on natural antiquities as well as on other matters. His knowledge is not deep, but when we remember that Voltaire accounted for the presence of marine shells on the top of the Alps by supposing that pilgrims in the middle ages had dropped them on their way to Rome, a great deal may be forgiven a Chinese writer of the eleventh century. The Chinese have so completely lost sight of the possibility of the existence in China of any civilization but their own, that when they meet with traces of earlier man they attribute them either to blind chance or to supernatural causes. In this way when Ch'en Kwah met in the course of his investigations with flint and bronze implements he at once adopted the common opinion of his countrymen which is the same as that which was prevalent in Europe a couple of centuries ago, that there were thunderbolts shot down by the God of Thunder in the explosions of his wrath. In confirmation of this theory Ch'en states that though these implements are found all over the country they are more plentiful in districts such as Luichow, in the province of Canton, where thunderstorms are more than usually prevalent. In shape, he tells us, they resemble axes, knives, small hammers several pounds in weight, skewers or nails, and other pointed implements. In color they vary, some being yellow, some green and some black. Some of the axe-shaped stones are bored with two holes, but the majority are not pierced, and implements of the same shape are found in bronze and iron.

Making a Queen.

Bees do not usually want more than one queen. In fact, they will not have more than one unless the swarm has grown so large as to crowd the hive and they are going to found a colony, or "swarm," as it is called; in which case each family will need a sovereign. As soon as it is clear to the wiseacres that it will be necessary to send off a swarm, the bees go to work to make a queen. A worker maggot, or if there happens to be none in the hive, a worker egg, is selected near the edge of the comb. Two cells next door to the one in which this maggot is are cleared out, and the dividing walls are cut down, so that three ordinary cells are turned into one. The food which the worker worm has been feeding on is removed, and the little creature is supplied with a new kind of food,—a royal jelly. Change of food, a large room, and a different position,—the queen's cell hangs down instead of being horizontal,—these three changes of treatment turn the bee that is developing from a worker into a queen. She is different in her outer shape, different in almost all her organs and different in every single instinct. There is nothing else in all nature that seems to me more wonderful than this.

For fear that one queen may not come out all right the provident little creatures usually start two or three queen-cells at once. It is curious to watch the first queen as she comes out. She moves up and down the combs, looking for other queen-cells and if she finds one she falls upon it in the greatest excitement, and stings her rival to death. Sometimes, by accident, two new queens come out at the same time; then it is wonderful to see the bees. They clear a space and bring the two rival queens together, and stand back to watch the fight. And is a royal fight indeed; a fight to the death, for they never give up until one or the other is fatally stung. The victor is then accepted as sovereign.

How Lead Pencils are Made.

Geyser's Stationer.

With the improved machinery now used ten hands will make about 4,000 lead pencils of the cheap grade a day. The cedar comes chiefly from Florida, and it is received in slabs of pencil length, one for the lead to go in and the other to cover it, as may be seen by examining any lead pencil. Four little grooves are sawed in the thicker slabs for the leads, which are kept in hot glue, and taken one by one and inserted in the grooves. Then the thin slab is glued to the leaded slab, and, thus united, they are run through a molding machine, four pencils coming from each slab. After the ends are rasped they are run between grooved wheels at considerable pressure for the only finish they get. This varnishes them, and they are tied in dozens and boxed for sale, mostly in plain wood, and of three degrees of hardness. The graphite used comes in a fine black powder, and is mixed with German white clay, about half and half, and then ground with moisture, forming a paste. This is pressed in dies into lengths of four leads, which are cut and then baked at a very high temperature. These sell at eighty-five cents, $1.50 and $2 a gross, and are very good articles, writing smoothly and evenly. The manufacturer makes about 100 per cent, selling the pencils at eighty-five cents a gross, and the retailer makes a good thing selling them at a cent apiece. The graphite costs about twenty-five cents a pound, and the clay little more than the freight. The more clay is used in the leads the harder they will be. The cedar is cut mostly from fallen trees in Florida swamps.

The Sense of Touch.

Peck's Sun.

They were in the grocery store. Said Brown, (seeing a blind man about to enter): "Were you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? When nature deprives us of one sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you see how quickly he'll tell what it is." The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop and without hesitation said: "That's sand." Everybody laughed but the grocer. He made three several attempts at blushing and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.

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DECORATION DAY.

Commemoration of the Occasion by the Grand Army.

Graves Strewn with Flowers—A Martial Parade.

Stirring Oration at the Opera House by General Sampson.

There was a more general observance of Memorial day in Colorado Springs this year than ever before. At eight o'clock in the morning Colorado Springs Post No. 22, and Sons of Veterans No. 7, organized in front of the G. A. R. headquarters on Huerfano street and headed by a drum corps marched to the Denver & New Orleans depot, where a train stood in waiting to convey them to the cemetery. At the depot there was a large number of citizens also in waiting to take the train. Upon arriving at the cemetery Company A, First Battalion, mounted, met and acted as escort for other organizations from the train to the depot.

At the cemetery appropriate exercises were held, consisting of music by the choir under the direction of M. E. Irving, and prayer by the chaplain of the post, Rev. A. R. Kieffer. Afterward the graves of all dead soldiers were strewn with flowers and a salute fired by the military company. At the same time Pike's Peak Post G. A. R. of Manitou decorated the graves in the cemetery there.

In the afternoon at one o'clock a procession was formed on Huerfano street and line of march taken up in the following order:

Marshal of the day,
Colorado Springs Cornet Band,
Company A, First Battalion Cavalry,
Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R,
Fife and drum corps,
Pike's Peak Post G. A. R., Manitou,
W. A. Bell Hose company, Manitou,
Kit Karson Camp Sons of Veterans,
Speaker of the day and citizens in carriages.

The line of march was south on Nevada to Cucharas, west on Cucharas to Tejon, north on Tejon to Pike's Peak, east on Pike's Peak to Nevada, north on Nevada to Platte, west on Platte to Tejon, and south on Tejon to opera house. Here the line of march was broken and the various organizations entered the opera house taking seats in parquet and on the stage reserved for them. The Ladies' Auxiliary also occupied seats in the front rows of the parquet circle. The stage of the opera house was one complete bower of flowers, flags and evergreens. Festoons of flags and evergreens were hung in the back-ground. In front of the platform were stands of arms and upon the front of the stage were baskets and pots of flowers. A monument draped in national colors and bearing the inscription, "In Memory of Our Heroic Dead Who Died to Preserve their Country," occupied a prominent position to the right of the platform, while upon the opposite side was a pedestal surmounted by an eagle and draped with flags. Two cannons with muzzles facing the audience were upon either side of the speakers' table. The decorations were very elaborate and reflect much credit on the Ladies' Auxiliary, under whose direction the work was done.

Exercises conducted in accordance with the ritual of the post were first gone through with, after which there was a patriotic song from the choir.

General A. G. Sampson was then introduced to the audience that had completely packed the opera house and delivered the following address:

My Fellow Citizens and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

To-day is set apart for the American patriot's annual pilgrimage to the Mecca of his nation's heroic dead; to contemplate the glory and beauty of immortality wreathed about the names and achievements of her loyal sons; to receive a re-baptism of that holy devotion to country which is only born through the inspiration of blood, suffering and death.

Its observation is prompted not only by the head, but the heart as well. This morning we decorated the graves in yonder cemetery with beautiful flowers, and are now met to consider the worth and work, the lives and death, the results and possibilities born of those who slumber there.

Our commander in chief says in general orders that the ceremonies of this day are to "stir up in our hearts not only tender recollections and memories of our dead, but also a more exalted patriotism and devotion to country." I trust these two purposes strike a sympathetic chord in the heart of each one present. If so, our observance of the day will not be in vain. "Decoration Day" was established by general orders, then its observance made obligatory on our parts by the rules and regulations, when a patriotic people responded by state and national legislation and declared that it shall forever be set aside as a sacred holiday. Two years since our national encampment substituted "memorial" for "decoration day." Hence from this time forth we are to observe it in memory of our dead comrades; in memory of the cause they espoused; in memory of the land they died to save; in memory of the glory that crowned their death; in memory of the widows and orphans they left behind; in memory of everything that makes us a great nation and that is to perpetuate, to those who shall come after us, this goodly heritage.

The ancients built tombs for the sleeping places of their noble dead; they reared pyramids and embankments to stand guard against oblivion; they erected magnificent temples wherein shrines were placed to perpetuate their memory. In the "memorial" services of America we will keep constantly in our hearts and perpetuate to the oncoming generations love for the memory of our patriot dead, and undying devotion to the land they helped to save, stronger and more lasting than the ancients ever could by tomb, pyramid and temple. While we, as comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, once more come to pledge ourselves each to the other,

"To be eternally true to the dead,"

no one to whom home, friends, country and freedom are dear and cherished can fail to unite with us in offering this tribute of gratitude and affection to our dead comrades. The poet had sung: "'Tis the land of the free," and yet 'twas false. It was not "free." These children can scarcely comprehend that it was ever otherwise than now, and yet it was. We can, however, now teach them that ours is a government which secures to the humblest as well as the most exalted, to the poorest as well as the richest, to the black as well as the white and to all sections and classes the three-fold blessings of civil, political and religious liberties. Our nation stands to-day the peer of any other the world has ever known. See her in her strength; young, of stately bearing, of world-wide honor, surrounded by other nations hoary with age and antiquity vying to do her honor. Such a position was not secured without immense sacrifices of blood and treasury. For four long years the appeal to arms, the terrible conflict, the heart-rending cries of the wounded, the dying, the bereaved, were heard in all the land.

Fifteen hundred thousand "boys in blue" consecrated their best energies and lives, if need be, with General Sherman in his march to the sea; or with Farragut when contending with strong billows as well as a formidable foe; or on the notable ride with General Sheridan on the Shenandoah; or with General Grant over fields of blood from the Rapidan to the James, thence on to Appomattox where the old flag we loved so dear, which went down four years before at Sumter, now waved in a glorious and final triumph, never more to be trailed in the dust.

We must, however, my fellow citizens, ever remember that the foundations of our nation's defenses must be laid in the will of the people, cemented with their hearts' best affections for that government. This comes not with the flash of a sentiment, but through years of education and growth. From this fact arises one of the most important duties in connection with the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary of this city and elsewhere, numbering in their ranks hundreds of thousands of mothers and sisters to whom is entrusted the moulding and fashioning, the instructing and directing of the rising generation. During the dark days of war women's prayer and inspiration ever followed the soldiery, urging on to new duties and new victories.

In the days of peace she will be found equally devoted in instilling into the minds of the coming generation the importance of preserving the heritage bought by the blood of their fathers. Before me I see Sons of Veterans, the cadets of the nation's protective forces; those upon whom the responsibilities of governmental life, in part, will soon rest. Let me, comrades of the G. A. R., especially commit this order to you. Besides the members of this organization there are these school children in the morn of life, so hopeful and exultant. They have been invited to participate in the exercises of this day.

We welcome you one and all, to this solemn, sacred service. From you the Grand Army of the future is to be recruited. Let your young and tender hearts swell with gratitude as you learn what others gave for you—they gave their lives or dearest friends. As you appreciate this you will learn to love your country and it will then have the more hearts and hands ready to defend it. Some of your fathers were not in the army. Then think of your associates, your friends, whose fathers were, and who sleep among the mountains of Tennessee, or by the banks of her river made as classic as those of the Tiber; or beneath the magnolia shades of the south; or by the great highways of advance and retreat of Virginia; or the tall pines of the Carolinas sing their requiems over them; or their monuments may be the towering peaks of the Rocky mountains; or they may rest on the coral beds of the old ocean; or they are scattered here and there, throughout the land, among the "cities of the dead," and for their sakes you will from year to year scatter flowers on their father's graves wherever they can be found. You are here to learn that these fathers gave their lives for the best government the world ever knew, and that it is to be transmitted to you, is to be your nation, after all these soldiers have listened to the last drum-beat, after the last bugle-call to life's conflict shall have sounded for them.

To them came the marshaling of arms, the mustering of squadrons, the long and weary marches, the pestilence of camp, the dreary suffering of the hospital, the torture and inexpressible horror of Andersonville and Libby prisons, the nights of rain and snow storms, the days of short rations and hunger, the battle-line array, the terrible combat, the blood, suffering and death—these were endured for you and yours. You have never heard the martial drum, the fife, the bugle calling to battle array, and God grant you never may. They are hushed in all the land. The darkened cloud of war has never cast its shadows over you, while the genial sunshine of peace brings out the possibilities of a grand future. Do you query how many lost their lives? I answer 500,000 soldiers, or enough to make one continuous line of graves from here to the Missouri river, over 600 miles; then about 500,000 more have died since the war ended, while the remaining one-third, or about 500,000, still linger on the shores of time to cherish "fraternity, charity and loyalty."

It will not be many years until the last third shall sleep with their comrades, when it will devolve upon you Sons of Veterans to conduct the "Memorial day" ceremonies.

These children, then strong and vigorous, in the prime of manhood, will catch the inspiration more fully and contribute more and still more to the proper observance of the day. You will strew the early spring flowers over the graves of those who gave you a united, strong and honest nation.

Yes, I know their memories will ever be kept green in their hearts.

"Nor shall their glory be forgot,
While fame her record keeps;
Or honor points to the hallowed spot,
Where valor proudly sleeps"

While you think of the veterans don't forget the "boys of the war." There was "the drummer boy of Shiloh;" or Johnny Clem, the youngest soldier in the army; or that fellow swimming the river at Pittsburg Landing, holding the flag with his teeth, whose bearer had just been killed; or that brave boy shot at the Wilderness, who said to the soldiers when they went to assist him: "Let me alone. I'm dying. Don't let the old flag go down." These are but a few instances of the many which might be given of the patriotism of mere boys. Let us turn from them, with new inspirations, and with the bright sunlight of a grand future shining before us resolve to meet and successfully discharge all the duties of individual and national life, as they shall come to us.

We have no fear for that future. The past and the present both give assurances of what it shall be. The blood of hundreds of thousands was not required by the supreme commander of the armies of earth and heaven, without a purpose. No, no. We cannot understand all his plans and orderings and yet the years have developed to us the fact that since our land has been cemented together by the blood of the "brave boys in blue" and the "brave boys in gray," it is stronger, truer to the right, more prosperous and the more honored among the sections of the world, and we know not what it yet is to be.

Never was anything more clearly shown than this, in the financial storm or cyclone which recently struck us. It did no damage to any one outside the line of its cyclonic influences. Rather was it an advantage in many respects. The nations of the earth stand amazed and wonder that it was confined within the lines of its narrow path, while we are also surprised at ourselves. They cannot understand why it did not strike terror in every direction, and send bankruptcy to the remotest bounds of the nation. The fact that there was not a general panic is sufficient proof itself, to show that the business of the nation is on no will-o'-the-wisp basis, but on a firm business foundation.

Stocks have risen and fallen. "Wild-cat" schemes have bankrupted thousands. The glory of Appomattox and the honesty of the White house have been clouded by contact with the robbers of Wall street.

In the last two years thirty-two of the leading stocks have suffered a depreciation of the enormous sum of $450,000,000; in the face of this depression the Marine and Metropolitan banks of New York, and the Penn of Pittsburg, closed their doors; the prominent firms of Grant & Ward, of Fiske & Hatch, of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson and many smaller banks and firms in the line of this financial cyclone were swept out of existence.

Fear and distrust spread throughout the land with the rapidity of the telegraph.

The anxious query was, "Who will be the next?" "What will be the end?" But the fear of a moment has given place to the confident assurance that controls to-day. The effect was scarcely felt in the monetary world or by the nation. The panic of 1857 was precipitated by the failure of one bank, the Ohio Life and Trust company, that of 1873 by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and were it not for the increased strength and confidence of the people in our nation, that of 1884 would have been far more fatal in its results than any ever before known. In proportion to this confidence will be its power of endurance, its strength to conquer and the increased glory that is to come to it.

In the contemplation of the achievements of the past, in the enjoyments of the living present and in anticipation of the glories yet in store for us, let us continue our march until the last camping ground is reached where we shall pass in review before the great commander of the universe.

Let us be true to our country, true to our children, true to ourselves, true to our comrades, true to those about us, so that when we stack arms on the last battle-field of life, those who live after us shall keep us in memory not only for what we did but for what we were.

We deserve respect not only for what we have been, but for what we are as well; not only for the courage that made us brave to defend our country, but for those qualities of head and heart and life which make us honored citizens.

Finally, we meet in "fraternity, charity and loyalty." In the monotony of camp and in the perils of war were friendships born as true and strong as those of Damon and Pythias. Each succeeding year finds those who so lately met face to face, in the deadly conflict, drawn nearer to each other, as it should be, and now about the only one left outside fraternal bonds is the "sneak." It has been said:

"It was sufficient that his wants were known,
True charity makes other's wants their own."

Never more truthfully said than of true soldiers. Charity for each other, charity for the widows and orphans left behind, charity for a brave foe, and those who were dear to him. The grand leader of our armies in the late war, the unostentatious ruler, the honored guest of the nations of the world, as none other ever has been, General Grant, told that illustrious leader, that brave general, Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox, to take his sword with him to his home and keep it as an heirloom. A few days before his financial reverses he sent a donation of $500 to help found a home for the orphan children" of ex-confederate soldiers. Year after year as we have gathered about the graves of our dead comrades, we have been led to clasp the hand of friendship of those whom we met in deadly conflict, while we have decorated the graves of both the "blue" and the "gray." Brave men have learned to respect the bravery and daring of an able foe. We have learned to regard each other as children of one common ancestry. With these has come increased "loyalty" to one flag, and one country, so strong and true that no foreign foe dare think of invading our borders, either north or south. Then let us all go forth with renewed zeal, devotion and loyalty to advance the interests and perpetuate the glory of our common inheritance.

Let us anew pledge honor, fortune and life, that from over our flag no star shall fall. Yes,

"We reverently swear by all we love,
By all we are, and all we hope to be,
Yon starry flag, man's steadfast friend shall prove,
And wave forever o'er the brave and true;"

ever remembering this is made possible through the death of those we to-day remember.

How many of these lie in graves scattered from Manassas to Mission Ridge, from Gettysburg to Vicksburg, from Perryville to Shiloh, from the sea to the Rocky Mountains, from Atlanta to Appomattox, that have not been visited and covered with flowers Him whose eye God only knows. The 13,000 in the national cemetery at Andersonville constitute but a small fraction of the entire number of "unknown." With each returning spring the genial sun warms the clay over these graves and causes nature to deck them with grass and flowers, gathered and painted by the hand of the supreme artist. The wreath I hold in my hand represents such as we would place on each of these graves.

We think of them as our comrades who died as Plutarch says the old Roman and Grecian soldiers died: with their faces to the foe, and we buried them where they fell.

As a closing sentiment to these unknown I know of nothing more appropriate than the beautiful words of Charles Wolf, of which Lord Byron said, "I would rather be the author of this ballad than any that was ever written:"

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his course to the ramparts we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the spot where our hero was buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

* * * * * * *

But half our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random gun,
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory;
We carved not a line we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory."

The exercises were concluded with the benediction and a song from the choir.

Drowned in a Flood.

DENVER, May 3.—A cattle round-up camp on Frenchman Creek near the Nebraska and Colorado line was destroyed by flood Thursday. Eleven cowboys belonging to Colorado and Nebraska outfits drowned. The flood was caused by a cloud-burst which occurred in a small Flathead-Cheyenne Indian trail canon. The water coming with such force swept everything in its path. Men, horses, wagons, camping outfits and all were carried down the stream with such force that but few escaped. The names of the missing are: Lon Witherbee, J. Lindsey, Robert Roddy, Robert Fowler, Patrick Lynch, John Smith, L. Netherton, William Ferguson, Wm. Carson, J. Pelton, C. Hall. The bodies of the last four have been recovered.

The Jersey Lily at Denver.

DENVER, June 2.—Mrs. Langtry appeared before a large and fashionable audience at the Tabor Grand this evening, many of whom attended merely out of curiosity to see Langtry. They were agreeably surprised by witnessing a most excellent performance. Large houses are assured for the entire week.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Corporation Last Evening.

Routine Business Considered and Acted On.

Justice Fees and Why They are Disallowed.

The city council met in regular session last evening, with the mayor and all the aldermen in attendance. The minutes of the last regular meeting and the special meeting held May 21st were read and approved. Petitions were presented from E. M. Gowenlock, E. P. Burnham, Bouchu & Bell, F. E. Robinson and Robert Taylor, requesting that they be licensed to sell liquors according to sec. 6, chapter 7 of the ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous and malt liquors. On motion of Alderman Bent, the petitions were received and placed on file.

The monthly reports of City Treasurer Martin and Police Magistrate Pixley were read, received and placed on file.

Alderman Strickler, from the finance committee, reported that the committee had examined into the claim of Miss Mary E. Brown of $650 against the city for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of a defective sidewalk. The committee recommended the disallowance of the claim. The committee further reported that they had considered the matter of establishing a city dispensary, and would report favorably upon it.

On motion the action of the committee in regard to the claim of Miss Mary E. Brown was endorsed.

The committee also presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs, That the city clerk is hereby instructed to purchase water bonds to the amount of $4000 if they can be secured at such a rate as he may approve.

Alderman Hemenway, from the committee on fire department, reported adversely upon the matter of providing a janitor for the city hall.

On motion of Alderman Bent the city clerk in conjunction with the chief of the fire department was empowered to hire suitable person or persons to perform the work usually assigned to a janitor.

Alderman Bent, from the committee on streets, alleys and ditches, reported favorably upon the bill of S. E. Sessions of $67.80 for boxing ditches. The committee further reported that they would recommend the grading of Wahsatch avenue near Willamette and Cheyenne avenues as requested in a petition presented at the last regular meeting of the city council. The committee reported in favor of the making of a new street on the west side of the Monument, as requested by Mrs. Gillette and others dwelling in that neighborhood.

On motion the committee were granted further time to consider the matter before taking any definite action upon it.

The committee further recommended that a team of draft horses be purchased for the use of the city.

The report of the committee was, on motion, received and placed on file.

Alderman Hughes, from the committee on public grounds, reported progress on the park west of The Antlers.

In regard to the matter of numbering houses, Alderman Hughes reported that the committee recommended that the city furnish and put the numbers on the various houses, and that it be made obligatory upon the property owners to see that the numbers remain upon their respective buildings.

On motion of Alderman Jones the committee on public grounds and buildings were instructed and empowered to contract for numbering the buildings and placing the names of the streets on the corners, such numbering and naming to be done at the city's expense.

Alderman Ralstin reported from the committee on water works that they had conferred with the agent of the D. & N. O. R. R. in regard to the watering of the engines, and had agreed to allow the railroad the privilege to tap the main and erect a stand pipe.

On motion of Alderman Bent the D. & N. O. R. R. were given one week in which to erect a standpipe.

Alderman Ralstin presented a minority report from the committee on water works in regard to the size of nozzle for irrigating purposes. Mr. Ralstin reported in favor of leaving the ordinance unchanged.

Alderman Hemenway presented a minority report from the same committee, signed by himself and Alderman Bent. The majority report recommended that the ordinance be stricken out. The majority report was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Bent, Farrar, Hemenway. Nays—Strickler, Hughes, Draper, Ralstin and Jones.

On motion of Alderman Draper the minority report was received and placed on file.

Alderman Bent brought up the matter of providing the people west of the D. & N. O. railroad with irrigating water, and moved that the people west of Cascade avenue be granted the use of the water from the water works one hour extra in the morning and the evening. After some informal discussion Mr. Bent withdrew his motion. Alderman Jones offered the following resolution which was adopted: Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs that the committee on streets, ditches and alleys and the committee on water works be instructed to reconsider the question of repealing the ordinance requiring a nozzle to be used on hose in irrigating, and also the best manner of supplying the people of all parts of the city with irrigating water and report at the next meeting.

The city clerk was on motion of Alderman Bent instructed to see that the lamp posts be painted.

Mr. Bent further moved that the ditch commissioner see that all sidewalks in bad condition be repaired according to the order relating to the repair of sidewalks.

On motion the mayor was instructed to appoint a committee to look into the feasibility of providing for an extra water supply for irrigating purposes.

The mayor appointed Aldermen Bent, Jones and Hemenway as such committee.

Alderman Strickler moved that the committee on public grounds and buildings take into consideration the matter of substituting numbers for names of streets running east and west. The motion was carried.

The following bills were read and allowed:

S. E. Sessions	$ 67 80
H. B. Snider	2 00
R. R. Taylor	3 85
D. B. Fairley	33 80
A. Hemenway	7 20
L. J. Toll	34 00
Bumstead & Corum	18 05
A. A. McGovney	41 [illegible]
William Clark	35 62
Colorado Springs Gas & Coke Co	17 70
William Ross	6 00
T. F. Clifford	13 50
Russell & Alexander	58 93
G. S. Barnes	36 00
H. C. McCreery	19 55
Merrill & Davis	2 05
A. Brown	7 75
Republic Printing Co	66 07
Water account	6 50
Warren Libby	3 60
S. E. Sessions	310 80
Duffield Bros	3 25
A. H. Corman	32 00
Tower & Lyon	23 15
E. B. Preston & Co	527 50
John Pixley	7 30
Public grounds	92 50
Public grounds	58 00
Street and ditch work	256 50
John Barbour	220 83
Cemetery work	208 25
A. Capehart	81 50
Salary roll	600 00

The bill of E. G. Hook for $100, retainer's fee in liquor prosecutions, was referred to the police committee.

When Justice Pixley's bill of $12 was under consideration Alderman Jones asked leave to make a statement in regard to the bill of Justice Fields which was disallowed at the last meeting. Justice Fields imposed a fine of $5.00 on Charles Stockbridge for violation of the liquor ordinance, and according to law should have entered an order with the judgment, that when execution issued, if no property could be found, the body of the defendant should be taken and committed to prison. Justice Fields did not enter the order as the law requires. When the execution was issued Mr. Bentley objected to the form and asked that execution be issued according to law, so that if no property was found the body could be taken. Fields said he had no blanks of that kind. Mr. Bentley said he would go to Pixley's office and get one. Field's said no, that could be fixed when the execution which he had issued was returned. But when it was afterwards returned, endorsed no property found, he refused to issue one for the body, consequently the city was deprived of its remedy. Then Justice Fields asks the city to pay the court fees in the case to the amount of $7.00; when if he had done his duty not only these costs, but the fine of $5.00 could have been collected of Stockbridge, or he would have expatiated his crime in prison. The council properly refused to pay the costs and consequently Justice Fields now compels the city to pay all costs in advance even stopping in the middle of a trial until the fee for swearing a witness was paid in advance.

Consideration of the applications for licenses to sell liquors was postponed to the next meeting. Council then adjourned at 12.17 a. m.

An Engineer Killed.

PUEBLO, June 1.—This morning about half-past twelve a fatal accident occurred on the Rio Grande, ten miles south of Pueblo, at what is known as the 130-mile post. In the afternoon of Saturday a heavy rain visited this locality, and the filling under the track at this point, which is built over an arroyo, was undermined by the water. The Durango and Silverton express, due in Pueblo at 12.40, was coming along pulled by engine 94, and the track appeared to be perfectly safe, there being no visible evidence of danger. When the engine ran into the treacherous grade it gave way and the engine was ditched in a jiffy, followed by the mail and express cars. The damage would undoubtedly have been much greater than it was but for the brave engineer, who, when he felt his engine going over, applied the air brakes, stopping the train, which was loaded heavily with passengers. Conductor Jamison was in one of the back cars. He hurried forward as soon as he could get out and found the engineer, A. L. Stonaker, who resides on the mesa, dead, he having been instantly killed, although the only wound visible on his person was a cut in the top of the head.

The railroad officials in Pueblo were telegraphed, the news reaching the city at 1.30 o'clock, and a relief train was made up and sent to the scene of the accident at 3 o'clock, and the body of the engineer, the passengers and the mail were brought in. Fortunately, no one else was hurt. The fireman, Mr. Walk, escaped injury, as did also the mail agent, Mr. Harris, and none of the passengers were injured beyond being shaken up somewhat. Stonaker, the dead engineer, was a young man about 28 years of age, and has been a resident of South Pueblo for some time. His death is generally regretted.

Crooked Banking.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A shortage of $22,000 in the accounts of Hoyt, cashier of the Butler County Savings bank at Millerstown, Pa., was discovered to-day. There will be no criminal proceedings as Hoyt has turned over all his property and the firm of Denniston & Hoyt, oil brokers, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Ferdinand Ward made assignment to-day. Individual liabilities $659,000; nominal assets $972,000; actual assets $350,000.

Eno, ex-president of the national bank, arrested at Quebec, declines to return to this city voluntarily. Superintendent Walling says he did not order his arrest.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—A telegram from Jersey City states that Thos. J. Watson, oil broker, who left here yesterday has been arrested there.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Creditors of C. Hardy & Son, bankers, recently failed, expect to take 50 or 60 per cent in settlement and the firm will resume.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 31.—A special says depositors of the Union Deposit Co. will not receive three cents on the dollar.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—This afternoon directors of the Penn Bank instituted criminal proceedings against President Riddle and Cashier Rieber, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the bank. Warrants were placed in the hands of detectives and Cashier Rieber was arrested at his home in McKeesport and brought to this city to-night. Riddle, who was lying at the homoeopathic hospital, was placed under arrest, but owing to his illness was allowed to remain at the hospital under strictest surveillance. Bail was fixed for the cashier at $50,000 and Riddle $100,000.

So far they have been unable to procure bail. Information for conspiracy to defraud the bank includes President Riddle, Cashier Rieber, Thomas J. Watson and seven others, whose names will not be made public until after their arrest. Bail has been fixed at $5,000 in each case. Rieber's bail was reduced to $30,000 and upon giving bonds in that sum was released.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—President Riddle this morning made a statement of the affairs of the Penn bank and the causes which led to its collapse. In it he charges the bank directors with being concerned in the oil pool which wrecked the bank and tells how the failure was brought about. He recites how the position of the presidency was forced on him, and how he soon discovered loans on oil collateral exceeding the collateral at the low prices then ruling. He complained to Cashier Reiber and the vice-president, whom he had to [illegible] these accounts made up, and told them he did not see what could be done unless by personal exertion to get a lot of people to buy enough oil to put prices up and buy enough on the bank's account to make good these accounts. This plan was carried out with the cognizance of half a dozen members of the board of directors [illegible] scheme was the [illegible] bank. The directors brought [illegible] times in connection with investments [illegible] bank and the accounts were kept [illegible]

The statement created [illegible] excitement. Newspaper offices were surrounded with people of all classes, who jostled and crowded each other in their eagerness to [illegible]. The directors implicated [illegible] the allegations made, but Riddle [illegible] papers now in the hands of the assignee will fully corroborate his statement. Riddle's condition is much worse.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—The official statement of the Penn bank directors made [illegible] characterizes Riddle's allegations false in every particular. They assert that they knew nothing of the oil speculations until after the bank had suspended. The hearing of Cashier Reiber and Thomas J. Watson was postponed till Monday.

Devilish Dynamite.

LONDON, May 30.—An explosion of dynamite occurred outside of the detective office in Scotland yard, London, at 9:25 this evening. The corner building was blown off to the height of thirty feet. Many cart loads of debris are lying around to attest to the strength of the explosive. A brougham standing opposite was wrecked and the coachman injured. A policeman was blown across the yard and striking against the wall was injured. Several persons were injured by cuts from the flying glass. The explosive was placed at the rear of the large building occupied by detectives.

LONDON, May 31.—Daylight showed damage by the explosion fully equal to the worst anticipation. A crowd of excited people are visiting the scene. Policemen drawn in line across streets in the vicinity prevent access of the multitudes. Orders are given to leave the wreckage untouched until examination by her majesty. At St. James' theatre, one hundred yards distant, the explosion sounded like two claps of thunder. The audience were alarmed nearly to a panic. Several ladies fainted. Men started to stampede but were checked. The second bomb in St. James Square exploded against the residence of Sir Watkin Wynn and produced a huge fracture four feet in height and three in breadth. Windows were smashed and furniture damaged.

At Carleton club the dynamite was carried down iron steps leading to the kitchens and cellars. It was placed in the cellar under the pathway with a lighted fuse. The upward force of the explosion broke a large hole in the pavement and wrecked the basement apartments of the club. The explosion was most destructive on the west side of St. James square. The windows of the Duke of Cleveland's house and war office in Pall Mall were shattered.

At Sir Watkin Wynn's residence the bomb was thrown over the railing by a pedestrian and lodged upon a stone sill a foot below the dining room.

A Terrible Tragedy.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—A Times Pleasanton, Ks., special says: About noon to-day the report was received that two children had been drowned in Sugar Creek, five miles north of Pleasanton. A coroner's jury was speedily summoned, which repairing to the scene found a wagon, one horse and full set of double harness excepting one bridle. Lying beside the wagon was the body of a girl of about 16 with the head completely severed from the body. The stream was searched and the bodies of two children found, a girl about 11 and a boy about 6 years. The girl's skull had been crushed with an axe, and the boy's throat cut from ear to ear. The bodies had been thrown into the creek. Coffins were provided, the bodies placed in them and an inquest held. Meanwhile some of the party noticed a terrible stench issuing from a neighboring thicket and upon investigation came upon the culminating horror in the mutilated body of a woman, apparently the mother of the murdered children. The side of her head had been beaten in with the same murderous weapon and the throat cut from ear to ear. The body was then hidden in the underbrush and covered with logs and brush. All the bodies were buried in one spot, being too much decomposed for removal. It is learned upon inquiry that a man accompanied by the murdered woman and children was in town last week inquiring the way to Jones' switch, but nothing was discovered as to the identity of any of the party. The man was of medium stature raggedly dressed. The affair is a mystery.

A Move for Tilden.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The Tilden and Hendricks club, representing over 2,500 members, adopted to-night the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is rumored there is a movement to send from the state democratic convention delegates who while nominally for Tilden and Hendricks are really for Field; and,

WHEREAS, We are confident the nomination of Field for president would result in an overwhelming defeat of the democratic ticket in this state and throughout the union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the highest court in the land should be removed from political and partisan bias; that no one occupying the position of the supreme court of the United States, having a life-long position, should engage in political struggles while on the bench; further that the state democratic convention will not vote for Field in any contingency.

A committee was appointed to attend the state convention with instructions to demand that a pledge be exacted.

Oregon Elections.

PORTLAND, June 2.—The state elections took place to-day. The results will not be known until after midnight. At 9 o'clock the indications are that Herman, republican, is elected to congress by 1,500 majority.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From Wednesday's Daily.

LIQUOR CASES

A Partial Record of the Crusade Against Liquor Sellers.

Not Rich in Results but Showing Persistent Efforts.

Continuances Granted and for What Reasons.

During the recent agitation of the liquor cases there has been much inquiry in regard to the number of cases brought. Justice Fields being absent from the city, we were unable to obtain a list of the cases on his docket, but give below a record of the cases brought before Justice Pixley.

People vs. Charles Stockbridge, complaint made on February 27th before Justice Pixley, service obtained on February 28th and returned. The parties appeared and the cause continued until March 5 at 2 p. m. On that date parties appeared and the defendant moved for a change of venue, which was granted to the next nearest justice, Justice Fields.

People vs. Thomas B. Burnham, brought before Justice Pixley April 5th on a change of venue from Justice Fields. Parties appeared and upon application of defendant's attorney continuance was granted until April 7th. At 2 o'clock on April 7th in the absence of the defendant's attorney a further continuance was taken for one hour. At that time trial was proceeded with. Objections to the introduction of a copy of the ordinance as evidence was made by the defendant and argument of case set for the following day. Decision was rendered on April 17th against the defendant for $75 and costs of suit. Notice of appeal to the county court was given by the defendant's attorney.

On April 9th under another complaint made by the People vs. Thomas Burnham, the defendant appeared and through his counsel asked for continuance until April 7th. On that date the attorney for the defendant being engaged in the district court the case was held [illegible]. Objection was again made by defense to the introduction of a copy of the ordinances in evidence. On April [illegible] arguments in the case were heard and [illegible] was rendered that the defendant was not guilty under the complaint.

People vs. John Roman. Warrant issued April [illegible] and returned on April 23d, and continuance taken at defendant's request until April 28th and the latter required to give bond [illegible] which was furnished. On April [illegible] defendant's attorney not being able to appear another continuance was granted until April [illegible]. Testimony was furnished and on April [illegible] judgment against the defendant [illegible] and costs. Appeal was [illegible] to the county court by the defendant.

People vs. Richard Wright, warrant issued April [illegible], served April [illegible] and continued [illegible] request of defendant [illegible] bonds to the amount of $200 were [illegible] for appearance at that time. [illegible] continuance was on motion given [illegible] April 30th. On this date judgment was rendered against defendant for $75 and costs, and appealed to the county court.

People vs. [illegible] Burnham, brought on a change of venue April [illegible] from Justice Fields' [illegible]. Motion [illegible] to quash by defendant's attorney on ground of defective return. Case dismissed at cost of prosecution and by their request.

People vs. Anna Stockbridge, also brought from Justice Fields' court on a change of venue May [illegible], 1884, and by agreement May [illegible] the day set for trial. On that date the parties appeared in court and motion for dismissal made by defendants on ground of defective return. Case was dismissed at the request of the attorney for the people and at the cost of the prosecution.

People vs. John Roman, brought on a change of venue from Justice Fields' court on April [illegible], continuance agreed upon until May [illegible]. On that date a motion to quash made by defendant's attorney on ground of defective complaint was denied. After introduction of testimony for prosecution a non suit was asked for which was also denied. Decision was reserved until May 5th, at which time defendant was fined $100 and costs of suit. Fine was paid and appeal taken to the county court.

People vs. John Roman, complaint made May 22, 1884, and warrant returned on May 23. Motion was made for a change of venue which was granted and the transcript sent to Justice Fields.

People vs. Thomas Gowenlock, complaint entered May [illegible] and warrant returned served on May 26th. Defendant appeared in court, plead not guilty and filed affidavit for change of venue to next nearest justice.

People vs. [illegible] Massey, complained of for a violation of the city liquor ordinance on January 26th. Summons was issued on May [illegible], and made returnable on May 6th. Plea in abatement was entered by the defendant's attorney, and motion made to dismiss as same suit was pending in county court. As court wished for further information, adjournment was taken until May 7th. On May 7th the motion was denied and on application of the defendant change of venue taken to Justice Fields.

People vs. Anna Stockbridge, for violation of the liquor ordinance on the 7th day of February. Summons issued on May 5th and made returnable on May 12th. Parties appeared and continuance granted at plaintiff's request and cost until May 14th, with further understanding that if defendant's attorney was engaged in the county court another limited continuance would be granted. A affidavit of Charles Stockbridge was filed showing that he was the duly appointed agent of the defendant. A affidavit for change of venue was then made by the defendant and granted.

People vs. E. P. Burnham came up on same date, and exactly same proceedings were gone through with as in the case above given.

Miss M. A. Carpenter returned yesterday from her visit to Alamosa, Colorado.

Cole's circus went to Golden yesterday and left decidedly a poor impression behind.

Mrs. Wm. [illegible] Bacon and Miss Georgia Mack went to Denver yesterday to see the Jersey Lily.

Hose Company No. [illegible] was out for practice last night, making attachments and laying hose.

Messrs. Neff & Farrar have disposed of their butcher business to Messrs. Berry & Frazier.

Mr. [illegible] E. Lunceley and wife were among the departures for Denver on the Rio Grande yesterday afternoon.

The remains of Mrs. P. Keller, who died in this city, were sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday for interment.

The Pueblo Daily Democrat, a neat six-column, four-page paper, has reached us and been placed upon the exchange list.

Manager Nye and a number of other Colorado Springs people went to Denver yesterday to see Langtry at the Tabor Grand.

Ex State Superintendent Cornell, Mrs. F. E. Van Liew and Miss M. M. Gaffney, all of Del Norte, are in the city visiting our public schools.

An old lady or young girl can find a good home and wages by applying to Mrs. O. P. Hopkins, corner of Nevada avenue and Huerfano street.

We understand that the opening hop of the season will be given at Manitou on June 5th, at which time the Cactus club will come down from Denver.

The remains of Mrs. [illegible] Tierney, who died in this city from consumption, were yesterday forwarded by D. B. Fairley to Grant City, Missouri, for interment.

We understand that the Manitou Mineral Water, Park and Bath company will in a short time begin the bottling of mineral waters for shipment east.

Mr. W. [illegible] Montgomery, a former journalist of Colorado Springs, now editor of the Rocky Mountain Herald, of Denver, paid the GAZETTE a visit yesterday.

Mrs. Nina G. Sinton died at an early hour yesterday morning. The funeral will take place from the family residence, Pike's Peak avenue west of Wasatch, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Captain Baker, of Messrs. Haslett & Baker, will return about June 11th. In the meantime Mr. George Millard, who is now traveling for a wholesale house at Kansas City, will have charge of the business.

Although open only about a year the arrivals at the Antlers will equal in number those at any of the principal hotels in the state. The majority of tourists going both east and west stop in Colorado Springs, and they all express themselves as extremely well pleased with their sojourn here.

J. M. Louden, the soap vender who was disposing of his wares on the corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets the other day, has been committed to the Pueblo county jail for 30 days and fined $100 and costs for petit larceny. He was complained of by a man by the name of Wadsworth for stealing a revolver, a watch and some small change from him while in this city.

The First M. E. church have under arrangement an interesting service by the Sunday school for next Sunday. The second Sunday in June is established in the Methodist Episcopal church as "Children's Day," and the morning services are given up generally to the children. There will be a fine floral display and the music will be by a large chorus choir, with responsive readings by the school, and interesting children's exercises. The pastor will address the children appropriate to the day.

Our people we predict will have a rare treat this week in having the opportunity to witness "Young Mrs. Winthrop." The play has been pronounced by competent critics equal if not superior to "Hazel Kirke." Says the New York Tribune. Mr. Bronson Howard's new play at the Madison Square theatre has been tried and not found wanting. During the first two nights of its performance the audiences have been large and appreciative, and "Young Mrs. Winthrop" certainly seems destined to enjoy as long a lease of life as either of her predecessors, "Hazel Kirke" or "Esmeralda." The play is original, simple, but ingenious, the characters assorted, and the dialogue is bright, fresh and at times poetic. There is much that is pathetic in the lines, and a serious, elevated tone pervades the whole performance.

From Thursday's Daily.

JACKSON HOSE.

Annual Meeting Last Night and Election of Officers.

In accordance with a call issued there was a full attendance of members at the meeting of the W. S. Jackson Hose company held last night in the company's rooms in the city hall. W. [illegible] McIntyre was called to the chair and the company proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year with the following result. Foreman, George Aux; first assistant, F. N. Doucha; second assistant, R. R. Taylor, secretary and treasurer, F. S. Griswold. Judge Harrison, one of the charter members of the company, who has acted as foreman since its organization in 1878, tendered his resignation as foreman in consequence of the fact that his position as judge of the Fourth judicial district necessitates his being absent from the city a greater part of the time. He will, however, remain an active member of the company. A committee consisting of W. [illegible] McIntyre, H. P. Scott and George Aux was appointed to draft and present at the next meeting appropriate resolutions in recognition of his faithful service to the company as foreman and an active member.

On motion the following persons were voted in as active members of the W. S. Jackson Hose company: A. G. Chester, Charles Lowber, [illegible] A. Giddings, Fred Peckover, Thomas Wilson, A. M. Cunningham, F. P. Lombard, Wm. McGee, John Pixley, J. M. Green, [illegible] Gardner, A. B. Meservey, Thos. Gowenlock, E. E. Griswold, Arthur West, W. P. Blair and H. P. Scott.

The names of J. W. Steele, J. A. Hart and [illegible] B. Wills were placed in nomination as honorary members, and were duly elected.

J. W. D. Stove, who has been an active member of the Jacksons for several years, presented his resignation, not from any desire to desert the company, but that in his capacity as assistant chief engineer of the Colorado Springs department he could not be an active member of any company. His resignation was accepted.

The question of the organization of a department insurance or mutual benefit association was brought up by Assistant Chief Stove. He said that the matter had originated with and been broached by the Matt France Hose company. It was proposed that each member of the department pay twenty-five cents per month and in case of sickness be allowed a certain amount per week; at the same time have the attendance of nurses when necessary. This proposition was universally approved by the members present and the impression given that any such project would be heartily supported. There being no further business to consider the meeting adjourned.

Circulating Library.

We called yesterday at the circulating library of Mrs. M. A. Garst on Kiowa street where we found a very pleasant room and an excellent selection of books from the Seaside library together with a goodly number of cloth bound books. The library is started in a small way that gives promise of great usefulness. We recommend our readers to visit it. It is pleasant in visiting any library to find that the librarian is a wide cultivated reader and a lover of good books. The usefulness of a library under these circumstances does not depend so largely on the number or quality of the books. It is certain that a good use will be made of those books that are in the library.

Those who visit this circulating library will perceive the force of these remarks. They will be received courteously and have the pleasure of meeting a lady of fine literary taste and wide knowledge of books.

Considerable new apparatus is being obtained for the fire department.

Rev. J. [illegible] Baker was among the arrivals on the delayed Santa Fe train, last night.

Miss Giddings has been called to her home in Cleveland, Ohio, on account of the illness of her father.

Mrs. J. S. Rogers and Miss Carrie Kantner of Leadville, are visiting Mrs. Thomas Gowenlock of this city.

Mr. J. M. Murphy, an old-time resident of Leadville and one of the members of the first city council, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. G. Horn was unexpectedly called to Denver yesterday, on account of the sickness of her daughter, Miss Lela, who is attending school here.

"Real" will follow the Madison Square "Young Mrs. Winthrop" company over the Colorado circuit, appearing in Colorado Springs on Saturday, June 14th.

Colorado is certainly not suffering for the want of rain this year. Old residents of Colorado Springs say that more rain has fallen for this season of the year than ever before.

A special Pullman car attached to yesterday noon's north-bound Denver & Rio Grande train contained a Siamese princess and her suite, and a number of other dignitaries of Siam.

The slaughter of unlicensed dogs has begun and will be kept up by the officers. Heretofore comparatively few dogs have been licensed in this city and there seems to be a determination to obtain more revenue from this source. Those having the canines that they wish protected had better procure their licenses at once.

Some excitement was occasioned at Manitou the other day by the finding of what was supposed to be a lady's hand. It was dug up by some ladies who were digging a trench about a tent that had been set on the plateau near Mr. Jones' residence. Search was made for other bones of the same body but as yet none have been found.

The serious accident which occurred yesterday at the bridge near Col. De La Vergne's farm to Mr. Wilcox, wife and child, should make apparent to our county authorities the grave importance of placing strong guards upon the approaches to them. The bridge over Cheyenne creek, near Mr. Jones' residence, over which so many are daily passing, is one demanding immediate attention.

Last night's entertainment at the skating rink for the benefit of Kit Carson camp Sons of Veterans was a complete success. During the evening there must have been over four hundred people in attendance. A genuine old camp fire scene was arranged in the center of the floor that was a fair representation of old war times. Refreshments were served during the evening by the ladies interested in the camp.

Articles of incorporation of the Galena Gold and Silver Mining company were filed in the secretary of state's office Tuesday. With a capital stock of $2,000,000 the company will operate in Colorado and adjacent territories, and in the state of Chihuahua, Old Mexico, the principal office being located at Colorado Springs. The directors of the company are W. N. McKanny, D. Lawsky, F. M. Dougherty, A. [illegible] Malock, W. [illegible] Murphy, B. F. Ferley and A. Wasson.

THE CONVENTION.

J. R. Lynch, Colored, Elected Temporary Chairman.

Efforts to Change Basis of Representation Defeated.

Text of the Platform—The Presentation Speeches.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The republican national convention, the eighth in the history of the party, convened at noon to-day. The spectacle presented at the opening was a notable one in many ways and its description would be worthy of a higher flight of the imagination. The working body of the convention, the greatest in point of numbers of any national political assemblage, occupied only a small portion of the vast auditorium. The remaining body of the hall was filled by an audience which occupied every point of vantage and made a picture as viewed from the press stand of a most unending sea of faces. The view of so much black caused by the uncovered heads was relieved by the rich colors and flattering toilets of the ladies, who were present in great force.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

When Chairman Sabin mentioned the name Powell Clayton for temporary chairman Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, put in nomination John R. Lynch of Mississippi, and thereupon a debate sprang up which lasted over an hour, when the previous question was demanded that the convention proceed to a vote. The roll was called and each delegate responded. The vote is very close and intense excitement prevails, as this is regarded as a test question in some respects. The vote of New York is now being called.

LATER—The vote of New York is just finished and stands Clayton 260, Lynch 271.

3:30 p. m.—Lynch was selected as temporary chairman. The vote stood Lynch 432, Clayton 387. Lynch was escorted to the chair by Clayton and was received with cheers on taking the chair.

Hon. W. G. Donnan, of Iowa, presented a memorial and petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union. It bears the signatures of the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in 48 states and territories, and petitions the convention to adopt such measures as are requisite to the end that the prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverage may become an integral part of the national conviction, and that your party candidates shall be by character and public pledge committed to a national prohibitory constitutional amendment. The petition was read and referred to the committee on rules.

Lesley W. Bissell, of New York, presented the following, which was referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on resolutions be and they are hereby directed to give a hearing to a committee appointed by the Irish League of America to present a memorial to this convention on the subject of the ownership of realty in the United States by foreigners.

Adjourned at [illegible] o'clock to-morrow.

After carefully studying the vote on the question of temporary chairman it does not appear to have been really

A TEST OF STRENGTH,

as some delegates voted to sustain the action of the national committee, leaving other questions to be decided later, while others voted for Lynch with a view to its effect on the colored vote. Blaine and Logan men after the vote estimated that they had greater strength in the convention than they had before supposed, while the adherents of independents and dark horses seemed to feel satisfied with the position which they held between the main contesting forces.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The debate on the temporary chairmanship was marked throughout by great earnestness and the applause of speakers on both sides was frequent. Mr. Benjamin of Arkansas spoke on the record of Mr. Clayton in his state. He said the Honorable Powell Clayton in 1868 was governor of the state of Arkansas. It is a well-known fact in history that all over the southern states there was organized what is known as Ku Klux Klan and there have been killed and wounded and whipped by this klan and others more southern republicans than were killed during the war. Powell Clayton as governor called out the militia of the state of Arkansas and he whipped the Ku Klux so that was the end of them in that state, and never since that time have you heard anything of any trouble about Ku Klux in Arkansas. You find in every other state but that they had the nerve of Powell Clayton and had called out the militia and suppressed that the star, hundreds and hundreds of colored men who have been murdered by those men would be here and be in this convention instead of being in their graves as they are now.

The chair then directed a call of roll of delegates, and began with Alabama which voted [illegible] for Lynch. When the state of Arkansas was reached Mr. Roots, of Arkansas, rose and said, "Mr. Chairman, I am authorized by the delegation from Arkansas, 13 of whom are present, General Powell Clayton being absent, that they cast 13 votes of the delegation for Powell Clayton." Loud calls for the roll. The chair directed the secretary to finish reading the roll. When the name of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was called, Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, said, "The delegate who represents at large the state of Indiana in place of General Harrison is Mr. Hoelker. General Harrison will not be here. Shall his name be called?"

The chairman—His name will be called with the alternates.

When the name of George F. Hoar of Massachusetts was called there was tremendous applause. He voted for Lynch. When Senator Mahone announced his vote for John R. Lynch another boisterous demonstration was made extending from the rear of the platform to the farthermost corner of the gallery. When the roll call was ended General Clayton rose in his place. He said, "Mr. Chairman, when the vote of Arkansas was called I was absent from my seat and my vote was not recorded. I desire to cast my vote now for Mr. Lynch." (Applause.)

The secretary—The result of the vote is: John R. Lynch 431 votes. John R. Lynch has received a majority of the votes cast. Loud and continued applause.

On motion of Mr. Clayton the election of Mr. Lynch was then made unanimous.

After adjournment the chair stated that the committee on rules and the committee on credentials would meet in the hall and the committees proceed to the work in hand.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

It was something after eleven o'clock when the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Gaines, First Presbyterian church, in the course of which he spoke of the vast moral and political changes which the nation had undergone, as indicated by the presence of him who now so worthily presided over the convention; and he asked the blessing on the race and the commonwealth and the cause that the gentlemen represented. He prayed that when the convention had dissolved it would have presented a candidate who in personal character, devotion to duty, loyalty to American institutions, courage and experience and wisdom should worthily succeed to the chair of Washington, and thus help the nation to become not only more prosperous and just and peaceful, but also to be an inspiration and a blessing to the struggling peoples of mankind.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, presented a memorial and asked that it be read. It was from the president and secretary of the state temperance alliance of that state embodying resolutions passed by that body May sixth last appealing to the conventions of the republican and democratic parties to embody a clause in their platforms distinctly recognizing prohibition and to nominate candidates in accord therewith, and saying that if neither recognized this principle the memorialists would vote for neither and that if one of them did so then the ballots of the alliance would be cast for the candidate of that party.

Massey, of Delaware, offered a resolution referring to the committee on resolutions a proposition to reduce the term of the presidential office to six years and render an incumbent of the office ineligible to re-election. Referred.

Senator Plumb of Kansas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That American land should belong alone to those willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. The best interests of the public are with those who are bound to it by ties of ownership and possession of the soil. The system of tenant farming and absentee landlordism which has disturbed Ireland and destroyed the peace of Europe is opposed to the doctrine of our fathers and has no place in the policy of the republic.

Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Hawkins of Tennessee offered a resolution pledging all delegates to support the nominee of the convention whoever he may be.

Pierce of Massachusetts opposed the resolution, holding the convention would not bind its conscience in the manner proposed.

Winkler of Wisconsin also opposed the resolution. It was a declaration on the part of every delegate that he would support the nominee of the convention and he thought no such declaration necessary.

Hawkins said he had offered the resolution in good faith and he trusted that no man would be found voting against it. If any delegate was not willing to support the nominee of the convention he should not participate in its deliberations. (Cheers.) No harm could come of its adoption, and he thought its adoption desirable in view of certain whispers in the air.

Mr. Knight, of California, said: "No honest republican, no man having the good of the great republican party at heart should care to stand on the floor of this convention and vote down that resolution. (Cheers.) There are whisperings in the air from men high in the republican party, or that once stood high in the republican party, openly and avowedly declaring that they will not support one man if he be nominated by this convention, a convention of the most intelligent men of this nation. That kind of men we want to know and the sooner they are out of the republican party the better it will be for the party. (Cheers.) The more what reason can be urged that these gentlemen of this convention, selected alone for their intelligence, their patriotism and their zeal for the republican party, that this convention shall not support its nominee. Therefore, gentlemen of the convention, we hope, yes we insist, from the section of country that we came from, that this be voted for, and whoever he may be he will have the hearty support of the voters of this convention; and all these, be they editors of newspapers or conducting great political journals, who refuse to support the nomination let them be branded. (Tremendous applause), that they not only came here and violated the implied faith that was put in them but the direct and honest convictions of this convention expressed by direct vote upon the subject."

George William Curtis said: Gentlemen of the convention: A republican and a freeman I came into this convention, and, by the grace of God, a republican and a freeman I will go out of this convention. (Cheers.) Twenty-four years ago, here in Chicago, I took part in the convention which nominated the man who made an illustrious name in the republican party, the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) In that convention a resolution similar to the one presented here was offered and voted down. The gentleman upon the floor dared anyone to vote against this resolution. I say to him that the presentation of such a resolution here is a stigma, an insult upon every member. Precisely the same motion was brought up at the last convention and a brave man from West Virginia in the face of roaring galleries said, "I am a republican who carries his sovereignty under his own hat." (Loud applause.) That convention, Mr. Chairman, under the lead of that great and God-sent leader, James A. Garfield, induced the gentleman who presented that resolution to withdraw it. Here now in the light of the principles of the republican party of wisdom, of moderation, of tolerance, I beg this convention to assume that every man here will vote down this resolution, which should never have appeared in a republican convention."

The chairman decided that as far as possible the rules of the house of representatives would be followed, allowing alternate speeches for and against. This ruling was made in response to appeals for recognition from two delegates at once, the chair deciding in favor of a man who wanted to speak for the resolution.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hawkins said that as his resolution had developed so much opposition, he would withdraw it.

Ewing, of Pennsylvania, made a partial report from the committee on credentials, to the effect that he hoped to be able to complete the labors of that committee this afternoon.

General George B. Williams, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported that the committee had selected General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, as permanent chairman, and would request the secretary to read the list of vice presidents and secretaries. Charles E. Chisbee, of Michigan, was selected as principal secretary. The report was agreed to. The chair appointed Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and George B. Williams, of Indiana, a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to the platform. General Henderson was received with cheers. On taking the chair, Gen. Henderson spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

We have assembled to survey the past history of the party. Our past history is the union preserved, slavery abolished and its former victims equally and honorably by our sides in this convention, the public faith maintained, unbounded credit at home and abroad, a currency convertible into coin, and the pulses of industry throbbing with renewed health and vigor in every section of a prosperous and peaceable country. These are the fruits of triumphs over adverse policies gained in the military and civil conflicts of the last twenty-four years. Out of these conflicts has come a race of heroes and statesmen, challenging confidence and love at home, respect and admiration abroad, and now when we come to select a standard bearer for the approaching conflict our chief embarrassment is not in the want but in the abundance of presidential material. New York has her true and tried statesman upon whose administration the fierce and unfriendly light of public scrutiny has been turned, and the universal verdict is, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Vermont has her great statesman whose mind is as clear as the crystal springs of his native state and whose virtue firm as its granite walls. Ohio can come with a name whose history is the history of the republican party itself. Illinois can come with one who never failed in the discharge of his public duty. Maine has her honored favorite whose splendid abilities and personal qualities have endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of all. Connecticut and Indiana may come with names scarcely less illustrious than these. And now, in conclusion, if because of personal disagreements or emergencies of the occasion another name is sought there remains that grand old hero of Kenesaw mountain and Atlanta. When patriotism calls he cannot, he would not, be silent, but grasping that banner to him so dear, which he has already borne in triumph, he will march to civil victory no less renowned than those of the war. I thank you, gentlemen, for this distinguished mark of your confidence.

The allusions to Arthur, Sherman, Edmunds and Logan were heartily applauded, but when Blaine was alluded to as a man whose splendid abilities and personal qualities had endeared him to the hearts of his friends and whose brilliancy of genius challenged the admiration of mankind, a storm of applause broke out and on the stage, floor and galleries men stood up and waving their hats and handkerchiefs cheered again and again. The women also took part in the demonstrations and waved their fans and handkerchiefs. After the first storm of applause had worn itself out it was again renewed and once again the enthusiasm was as marked and intense as that which characterized the convention of '80 at the time of Garfield's nomination. It was fully five minutes before the chairman was able to resume and finish his speech.

Stebbins, of Arizona, presented a resolution to the effect that appointments of territorial officers by the president of the United States should be from actual residents of such territories. Referred to committee on resolutions.

A delegate from California presented a resolution to the effect that the commissioner of agriculture be made a cabinet officer. Referred to committee on resolutions.

A woman suffrage resolution was presented and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Ewing, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter in selection by district conventions the basis of representation of the several counties, parts of counties, or wards be the same as that which at that time prevails in each ward respectively for the nomination of republican candidates for members of congress and whenever a majority of counties and sub-divisions containing not less than one-half the population of the district shall regularly unite in the call and conduct of the convention the action thereof shall be valid.

Referred.

Adjourned at 12:20 until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Chairman Henderson called the convention to order at 7:30 p. m., and made the following announcement: "Gentlemen, there is a communication in the hands of the secretary from the committee on credentials, which will be read to the convention. The secretary read the communication as follows: "To the Chairman of the Republican National Convention—The committee on credentials have the honor to notify the convention that as important business is occupying the time of the committee, the committee will not be able to report to the convention this evening."

Mr. Curtis, of New York—I hold in my hand a petition of the American Po[illegible] union which I ask to have referred to the committee on resolutions.

The chair—It will be so referred.

Mr. Matthews, of Illinois—I desire to introduce a resolution which I ask to be read to the convention.

The secretary read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on distribution of tickets be hereby instructed to furnish five hundred tickets of admission during the session of this convention to be given to the veteran soldiers who desire to witness the proceedings.

Mr Matthews—I ask unanimous consent of the convention to adopt and pass that resolution. It may be observed that there are soldiers here who have come from over one hundred miles to witness the proceedings of this convention, and to enable them to do so this resolution is introduced and I hope this convention will adopt it unanimously.

Thurston of Nebraska—I wish to ask in what manner and to what persons for distribution these tickets will be used.

A delegate from Pennsylvania—I move to amend by adding that they be distributed according to representation upon the floor of this convention to the chairmen of the various delegations.

A delegate—I second that motion.

General Clayton, of Arkansas—Mr. Chairman, having been one of the members of the sub committee who had charge of the apportionment of seats in this convention and having some knowledge of its seating capacity, I desire to say that in the apportionment of seats every seat was provided for by tickets and that tickets are issued sufficient to fill every seat in this hall. Now if these tickets are to be issued I would like to know where the gentlemen are to be seated. Otherwise I would be very glad indeed to see them here; but unless you have seats for these gentlemen and unless they come and stand in these aisles it will make interminable confusion. If you can provide for the seating of these gentlemen I shall be very glad to adopt the resolution.

Matthews, of Illinois—In reply to the remarks of the gentlemen from Arkansas I want to say that while it may be true the tickets are issued for every seat in this hall it is equally true that those seats are not occupied half the time; but if one of these veterans should occupy a seat and the holder of the ticket thereof should come and demand it I should say to this convention that they will yield to the authority of that ticket; and I want to say further that while these seats are occupied these men would be glad to stand in the aisles here and the passages, to the end that they might witness these proceedings. They ask only to be permitted to come into the hall and occupy such seats as may be vacant.

The debate continued at some length. Lee, of Florida, said his state was entitled to 25

(Continued on Second Page.)

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BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The Republican Convention Completes its Labors,

And Names the Next President and Vice President.

Sherman and Logan Forces Turn the Balance

On the Fourth Ballot—First and Fourth by States.

Account of the Struggle and Scenes of Excitement.

The Result Everywhere Received With Wild Enthusiasm.

A Notable Day

CHICAGO, June 6.—The proceedings in the convention to-day were accompanied by scenes of tumultuous excitement. The interest in the balloting was little short of contagion. Inside the walls of the convention hall was a multitude of fully 15,000 people. During the progress of the ordinary events of the day, it would suddenly ask itself into mad excitement. The delirium reached its climax when Illinois joined the column of the Blaine states, a most surely presaging victory for the Maine man, the balfary thundered as the swaying audience gave vent to its fierce enthusiasm. When the fourth ballot was finally declared it was the signal for a mighty cheer, and when the detonations of the artillery outside the building served to again remind them of the triumph achieved by the Blaine force, the building rocked under the impulse and cheering. When Illinois broke Colorado unfurled a triumphant banner bearing a picture of the Maine statesman, the standard being surmounted with a live eagle. Kansas exposed a banner which bore the inscription "40,000 majority for the nominee; 75,000 majority for James G. Blaine." These were borne by the delegates through the main body of the audience, amid deafening shouts. To-night there are a number of bonfires and display of fireworks. A number of hastily improvised torchlight companies are parading the streets, all of which served as a reminder that another national political campaign is on.

The Vanquished to the Victor.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Arthur received decisive news from Chicago with great composure. He remarked that the news from the convention to-day had not taken him by surprise, disappointments in politics being of such common occurrence and so ready discounted. As to his position in the canvass the president said it was sincerely outlined in a telegram which he had sent to Mr. Blaine immediately upon the reception of the announcement of the convention's choice.

Senator Logan said his sentiments were embodied in the dispatch he sent Senator Cullom to-day, withdrawing in favor of Blaine, and in a dispatch to Mr. Blaine this evening which reads, "I most heartily congratulate you on your nomination. You will be elected."

Congratulations

BOSTON, June 6.—At four this afternoon a special wire was started from Boston to Augusta to accommodate private messages to Mr. Blaine. At 4:45 the wire was choked with business, and at this hour, 6 p. m., messages are still coming from all parts of the union, congratulating Blaine upon his nomination.

PORTLAND, MAINE, June 6.—Great enthusiasm here. Special trains from all quarters carry enthusiasts to Augusta to-night to congratulate Blaine.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, June 6.—A great crowd assembled about Blaine's residence, and in a few words he thanked his old friends and neighbors, then bade them good night.

When Mr. Blaine received the news he was seated upon the lawn with his family and friends. He received the congratulations without any perceptible change of manner or appearance. This evening he telegraphed courtesies to Arthur and Logan in reply to their dispatches.

Reception of the Result.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The city is wild over Blaine's nomination. Business is completely suspended. Processions with bands of music are parading the streets; banners flying on which is inscribed "Blaine and victory." A grand ratification meeting will be held this evening.

DAYTON, June 6.—Five minutes after the news of Blaine's nomination was received here, republicans were wild with enthusiasm; cannons were fired, banners displayed and every demonstration made.

ALBANY, June 6.—The Albany Journal says: Blaine's nomination makes the Republican party the invincible exponent of progress of ideas, and its courageous action will be worthily led by the man whom it has honored with its approval this day.

ERIE, PA., June 6.—A hundred guns were fired in honor of Blaine's nomination. The wildest enthusiasm prevails.

AUGUSTA, June 6.—The news of Blaine's nomination was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Cannons were fired and a flag on which is inscribed "Our Next President, James G. Blaine" was unfurled. This was greeted with such shouts as also a portrait of Blaine exhibited on the street. Men were perfectly wild, cheering and throwing up their hats. The city bells are ringing and everybody is wild with enthusiasm.

CHEYENNE, June 6.—Meetings were held here this afternoon and evening ratifying the nominations of Blaine and Logan. The evening meeting was very enthusiastic; bonfire and speeches by prominent local men.

BOSTON, June 6.—Demonstrations over Blaine's nomination are general throughout New England.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—One hundred guns were fired; other demonstrations.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The news of the nomination of Blaine for president spread with remarkable rapidity. Groups of people had been watching the bulletin boards during the afternoon, but as it became evident that a result must be arrived at before adjournment the numbers increased. The announcement of Blaine's nomination was received with cheers. There was momentary disappointment on the part of partisans of other candidates but that quickly passed away and there was made manifest every indication that the republicans of this city will fall into line at once for Blaine. Crowds which rapidly increased in number surrounded newspaper bulletin boards. The space in front of the Tribune building on Printing House square was thronged. People were clinging to the statue of Benjamin Franklin and taking advantage of every point from which the bulletins could be read. There was unusual enthusiasm and repeated cheering.

DENVER, June 6.—News of the nominations of Blaine and Logan created intense enthusiasm here. A salute of one hundred guns was fired and flags are floating from all the principal buildings in the city. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the nominations Chairman Ziegenfuss announced that a ratification meeting would be held in front of the Republican office at 7:30. Fully five thousand people had assembled. Stirring speeches were made by A. H. Green, J. E. Barnum, Rev. Dr. Moore, R. H. Gilmore, C. S. Gleed, editor of the Denver Tribune, General Sampson, W. S. Decker, Robert Morris, Hugo Pryor and others. Music was furnished by the First regiment band. The speeches were often interrupted by deafening cheers. The meeting was a grand success. The nominations gave universal satisfaction. To-morrow night a rousing meeting will be held at Lincoln club hall, and will be participated in by the Blaine club.

TROY, N. Y., June 6.—The nomination of Blaine was received here with great enthusiasm. The large Irish population particularly jubilant.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The Chicago nominations were received with general satisfaction. Intercourse with prominent republicans resulted in an expression that the ticket will poll the full strength of the party in Indiana.

Convention Proceedings.

CHICAGO, June 6.—It was twenty minutes past the hour for meeting when the gavel fell and the chairman announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Scudder.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

STATES.	Blaine	Arthur	Edmunds	Logan	Hawley	J Sherman	Lincoln
Alabama	1	17		1			
Arkansas	8	4	2				
California	16						
Colorado	6						
Connecticut					12		
Delaware	5	1					
Florida	1	7					
Georgia		24					
Illinois	3	1		40			
Indiana	18	9	1			2	
Iowa	26						
Kansas	12	4			1	1	
Kentucky	5½	16		2½		1	1
Louisiana	2	10		3			
Maine	12						
Maryland	10	6					
Massachusetts	1	2	25				
Michigan	15	2	7				
Minnesota	7	1	6				
Mississippi	1	17					
Missouri	5	10		6 10		1	
Nebraska	8	2					
Nevada	6						
N Hampshire		4	4				
New Jersey	9		6				2
New York	28	31	12				1
N Carolina	2	19					
Ohio	21					25	
Oregon	6						
Pennsylvania	47	1	1	1			
Rhode Island			8				
S Carolina	1	17					
Tennessee	7	16		1			
Texas	13	11		2			
Vermont			8				
Virginia	2	21		1			
West Virginia	12						
Wisconsin	10	6	6				
Arizona	2						
Dakota	2						
Idaho		2					
Montana	1			1			
New Mexico		2					
Utah		2					
Washington	2						
Wyoming		2					
Dist of Col	1	1					
Totals	334½	278	93	63½	13	30	4

The second and third ballots were somewhat similar to the first, Blaine's vote increasing on each one. The following is the last and

FOURTH BALLOT.

STATES.	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Logan	Hawley	Lincoln
Alabama	12	8				
Arkansas	3	1				
California		16				
Colorado		6				
Connecticut					12	
Delaware	1	5				
Florida	5	3				
Georgia	24					
Illinois	3	34		6		
Indiana		30				
Iowa	2	24				
Kansas		18				
Kentucky	15	7		1		1
Louisiana	7	9				
Maine		12				
Maryland	1	15				
Massachusetts	7	3	1[illegible]			
Michigan		26				
Minnesota		14				
Mississippi	16	2				
Missouri		32				
Nebraska		10				
Nevada		6				
New Hampshire	2	3	[illegible]			
New Jersey		17	[illegible]			
New York	30	20			2	1
North Carolina	12	8			1	
Ohio		46				
Oregon		6				
Pennsylvania	8	51	1			
Rhode Island	1	7				
South Carolina	15	2	1			
Tennessee	12	11				
Texas	8	15				
Vermont			8			
Virginia	20	4				
West Virginia		12				
Wisconsin		22				
Arizona		2				
Dakota		2				
Idaho		2				
Montana		2				
New Mexico	2					
Utah		2				
Washington		2				
Wyoming		2				
District of Columbia		1				
Totals	207	55[illegible]	[illegible]	7	15	

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO AND STATE OF COLORADO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, June 5, 1884.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will, according to law, offer at public sale, at the office of the treasurer of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado,

On the Seventh Day of July, 1884,

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 8 o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said county, on which the taxes for the year of 1883 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to wit:

NAME OF OWNER.	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SEC. OR BLK.	TOWNSHIP, TOWN OR CITY.	RANGE OR ADD.	VALUATION.	TAX
Amber, G. S.	nw sw sec 11 and s ½ ne qr, ne qr se qr	10	13	67	400	6 30
Arnold, Mrs. L. A.	part of lot 12 ... beg. at nw cor said lot, run e along the street as laid out, along the n side of said lot 100 ft, thence sw to a point on w side, 125 feet from nw cor of said lot, thence ny 125 ft to beg.		Manitou		500	16 01
Bachelor, Sarah V.	9 and 10	305	Colo. Springs	2	235	7 74
Barber, Thomas	4	141	"		500	20 22
Bean, H. H.	14	241	"	1	665	44 70
Bishop, O. H.	se se qr	5	12	67		
	sw sw qr	4	12	67		
	w ½ nw qr	9	12	67	200	5 08
Bishop, C. ., Tr	part ... beg. 86 ft w of se cor said block, run n 190 ft, w, 65 ft s, 190 ft e, 65 ft to beg	236	Colo. Springs	1	75	6 03
Bodrick, Thomas	sw ne qr, w ½ se qr	7	11	66	500	8 99
Bodrick, Geo. A.	sw sw qr	5	11	66	120	2 99
	n ½ ne qr	7	11	66	240	5 97
	8	2	Colo. Springs	Parrish	250	7 17
Bosworth, L. P.	und ½ s ½ ne qr, nw ne qr, se nw qr	20	16	65	80	10 38
Brown, Hiram	5, 6, 7 and 8	159	Colo. City		20	25
Burton, C. B.	se qr	28	12	67	360	8 45
Cammet, Ira	e ½ nw qr except n 10 acres	23	14	67	280	3 58
Chapman, John W.	22	269	Colo. Springs	1	70	3 01
Chandler, Moses	[illegible]	1	Monument	2	160	7 79
Case, Emma	7	124	Colo. Springs		600	23 94
Case, H. P.	3	210	"	1	125	3 59
Capps, B. M.	23 and 24	195	Colo. City		10	13
	25	198	"		5	6
Clement & Russell	part 14, 15 and 16 ... beg. se cor of lot 16, run n 29 3-12 ft, w 56 ft, s 29 3-12 ft, e 56 ft to beg	92	Colo. Springs		1000	57 36
Cropper, S. W.	se qr	3	12	66	650	10 54
Conner, John B.	s 47½ ft 15, 16	259 & 260	Colo. Springs	1	275	16 19
Conogue, Hugh	n ½ nw qr, n ½ ne qr	3	17	67	400	12 24
	nw se qr, e ½ se qr	2	17	67		
	sw sw qr	1	17	67	450	13 74
Cone, Sidney	s ½ ne qr	32	14	66	400	22 54
	29	259 & 260	Colo. Springs	1	100	18 13
Curtis, Alex	8	260	"	1	300	8 60
Dennhardt, Theodore	4	266	"	1	335	11 17
Denver and New Orleans Railroad Co.	Right of way, road bed, main and side track, rolling stock, telegraph lines, tools, materials and other personal property used exclusively in operating the road as assessed by state board, 61 48 1000 miles at $7,184 6248 1000 per mile, less lots 4, 13 16, 5 & 264, add Colo. Springs				438,605	6,752 [illegible]
Denver and New Orleans Ry Construction Co.	w ½ [illegible]	19	14	6[illegible]	13,200	300 65
	e ½ sw qr & se qr	23	14	65	400	6 31
	w ½	21	14	65	320	5 05
	w ½ qr, e ½ nw qr, s ½ [illegible]					
	e ½ nw se qr, se ne qr	22	14	65	560	8 83
	e ½	13	14	65	560	8 83
	5	144	Colo. Springs		100	2 87
	9	263	"		250	7 17
	1	272	"	1	180	5 16
	10	256	"	1	75	2 15
	1, 2	260	"	1	90	2 58
	1	266	"	1	75	2 15
Dow, Mrs. Lovine	1, block 2, Young's sub	230 & 232	"	1	60	1 73
	2	304	"	2	50	1 41
Douglass, Mrs. S. A.	s ½ ne qr ne qr	15	15	66	20	26
Eber, D.		6	Monument		10	26
Elsworth, Sarah M.	w ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr	15	12	69	450	10 74
	21	122	Colo. City		5	6
Ford, W. T.	18	303	Colo. Springs	2	175	5 02
Gant, Isham	1, 2	261	"	1	150	5 30
Gant, Isham	7, block 3, Young's sub of	230 & 232	Colo. Springs	1	10	1 17
Gill, A.	12, 13, 14	301	"	2	375	10 7[illegible]
Geiger, John L.	15, 16	270	"	1	110	3 10
Goodrich, Jonathan	nw qr, w ½ ne ½ sw qr, w ½ sw qr	7	12	64	600	19 59
Goodrich, A. F.	und ½ nw se se qr	12	14	67	200	5 74
Hecker, John	13, 14	212	Colo. Springs	1	375	10 75
Hermann, F.	17, 18, 19	196	Colo. City		200	2 55
Hills, Mary	part ... beg. nw cor said block, run s 100 ft, e 200 ft, n 100 ft, w 200 ft to beg	233	Colo. Springs	1	425	12 20
Houghton, T. F.	sw se qr	25	12	71		
	w ½ ne qr, nw se qr	36	12	71	400	9 08
Humphrey, E. W.	19, 20	122	Colo. City		10	1 13
Inks, J. W.	s ½ sw qr	14	11	67		
	less 1 square acre in nw cor sw sw qr	14	11	67	240	6 10
Johnson, Hiram R.	s ½ se qr	22	11	66	320	3 45
Jones, Thomas	31, 32	276	Colo. Springs	1	750	24 67
Kennedy, J. R.	4 and w 17½ ft of 5	245	"	1	850	26 39
Kinsey, Geo. W.	part nw nw sw qr	8	14	66	150	5 31
	beg. 8 rods n and 248 ft e of sw cor nw nw sw, run e 340 ft, s 90 ft, w 340 ft, n 90 ft to beg.	8	14	66		
Kimball, F. E.	4	204	Colo. Springs	1	300	9 60
Law, H. M.	3 and w 5 ft of 4	G	Manitou		500	43 50
Lamborn, Robt.	e ½ ne qr	6	14	67		
	s ½ se qr	31	13	67	1000	27 20
	se se se qr	12	14	67	350	10 03
	e ½ w ½ se qr se qr ne qr	12	14	67	200	5 73
Le Baron, C. S.	w ½ nw qr	14	11	65	225	4 60
Lewis, V. C.	se qr	1	13	67	1000	15 70
Lombard, L. C.	1, 2, 3	225	Colo. Springs	1	700	20 08
Marlow, W. D.	w ½ of 10	122	"		425	15 20
Mackay, John	w ½ ne qr, se qr nw qr, ne qr sw qr	1	11	64	[illegible]	7 47
Moody, D.	22	149	Colo. City		[illegible]	12 07
Moore, Thos. jr	part ne ne qr ... beg. at a point 694½ ft s and 333 ft w of ne cor of said sec, thence w 300 ft, n 100 ft, e 300 ft, s 100 ft to beg.	24	14	67	[illegible]	2 87
McGregor, R.	19	244	Colo. Springs	1	950	27 25
McCabe, Thomas	12	267	"	1	220	6 31
Newby, W. C.	nw qr	16	16	65	1749	27 44
	8	4	Fountain		5	8
Paris, Walter	sw sw nw qr	19	14	66	200	5 73
	part sw qr ... beg nw cor said tract, run s 14° 45′ e (var 14° 45′ e) 245 ft, thence n 70° 45′ e, 133 ft n, 9° 15′ e, 254 ft n, 74° e, 320 ft n, 48° 45′ e, 75 ft w to beg	19	14	66	100	1 58
Peter, Frank	4	256	Colo. Springs	1	275	7 88
Ramagniano, G.	e 25 ft of lot 10 Standish sub of lots in	C	Manitou		50	1 54
Randall, Maria L.	15, 16	145	Colo. City		20	26
Slack, W. L.	n qr sw qr ne qr se qr	12	14	67	250	10 88
Salisbury, N. L., est of	3	42	Colo. Springs		800	22 93
	3	21	"	1	400	11 47
	all	217	"	1	1200	34 40
Stanley, Giles A.	15, 16	304	"	2	130	3 72
Stanley, Wm. N.	w ½, w ½ ne qr, ne ne qr	12	14	65	550	8 65
	s ½ se qr, ne se qr	1	14	65	150	2 36
	e ½ ne qr, e ½ se qr	11	14	65	150	2 36
	8, 9, 10	2	Colo. Springs	Rogers	50	1 43
Shearer, James	w ½ se qr, sw ne qr, se sw qr	30	12	69	320	4 09
Shimmerman, Wm.	6	7	Monument		10	26
Skinner, S. T.	18	131	Colo. Springs		425	13 19
Smith, Nora, est of	16	206	Colo. Springs	1	60	1 73
Smith, Jane M.	1	113	"		1750	50 17
Sober, Mrs. T. H.	that portion of e ½ se qr sw qr ... lying n of reservoir	8	14	66	300	8 60
Starr, J.	part sw qr	3	14	67	200	2 55
	beg. 1954 ft s of center of run n 80° 30′ w (var 14° 30′ e) 477 ft s, 13° 00′ w, 792 ft e to cr sec cor bet secs 3 and 10, thence n to beg.	3	14	67		
Snyder, F. B.	9, 10, 11, 12 in Stockbridge & Stephenson's add. to Colo. Springs				60	2 72
Tipton, John W.	w ½, w ½ ne qr	5	11	64		
	ne qr, e ½ se qr, e ½ nw qr	6	11	64		
	e ½ ne qr	7	11	64	2000	49 26
Thingnast, T. C. & Co.	n 100 ft 15, 16	276	Colo. Springs	1	400	11 47
Wanless, Thomas	10	184	Colo. City		15	19
Wanless, Mary S.	s 160 ft of 23 and 24 and n 60 ft of s 160 ft of 22	81	Colo. Springs		14,000	402 33
Unknown	6	184	Colo. City		5	7
"	22	184	"		5	7
"	14	198	"		5	7
"	15	198	"		5	7
"	12	12	Fountain		5	9
"	n ½ 4	6	Monument		5	13

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of June, 1884.

A. A. McGOVNEY, [SEAL]
County Treasurer.

wf-7-5

The nomination of Blaine is a surprise to no less to himself than to others. The prize has been twice almost within his grasp and he has failed. In 1876, 378 votes were necessary to a choice. On the first ballot he had 285 votes, on the sixth 308 and on the seventh 351. On this ballot Hayes was nominated, receiving 384 votes. In 1880 Blaine had 284 votes and Grant 304 votes on the first ballot. Blaine retained his strength until the thirty-sixth ballot, when Garfield was nominated. These failures after exciting campaigns took from Mr. Blaine all hope of ever getting the nomination by seeking it. He believed that, if he obtained the nomination it would come to him without his effort. Such has been the case. We may say what we will against Blaine as a safe candidate, but the fact remains that the mass of the republican party desired him. This is shown by an analysis of the vote. The following republican states supported Blaine in the convention on the first ballot either by a solid delegation or a majority vote; these states in 1880 giving the following republican pluralities:

Colorado	2,803
Indiana	6,642
Iowa	78,082
Kansas	61,748
Maine	8,869
Michigan	53,840
Nebraska	26,456
Oregon	76[illegible]
Pennsylvania	37,476
Total	276,679

The following states casting the following republican plurality in 1880, gave a solid or majority vote of delegation to other candidates:

Connecticut	2,656
Illinois	40,716
Massachusetts	53,245
New York	21,033
Ohio	34,227
Rhode Island	7,4[illegible]6
Vermont	27,25[illegible]
Wisconsin	29,75[illegible]
Total	2[illegible]6,295

As Illinois and Ohio were ready for Blaine and broke to him early in the contest, 75,000 of the above plurality should be added to the Blaine list of states. Minnesota and New Hampshire, casting republican pluralities of 75,000 votes, voted half for Mr. Blaine and half for other candidates so that they are not taken into consideration. The above shows clearly that he is the choice of the republican party. His delegates were elected fairly and openly without resorting to the tricks by which Grant managers carried New York and Pennsylvania in 1880. His nomination is the most spontaneous nomination the party has ever made except in the case of Grant in 1868. It can be said therefore that if Blaine is not to be trusted in the presidency, the republican party should not be trusted with power. For Blaine is the most typical representative of the mass of republicans.

It is said that Chaffee and Elkins were managers of the Blaine campaign in Chicago. We trust that they will not put Blaine under obligations to them. These men cannot be prominent advisers if Blaine is to give us a pure and able administration.

We should have preferred to see Edmunds at the head of the republican ticket because he represents tendencies that the republican party should be more fully identified with. Mr. Blaine in the present campaign was not nominated in answer to any demand for cleaner or purer politics. Nor was he representative of anything impure or unclean. He was nominated because a popular leader who was aggressive and brilliant. Our candidate should have been nominated for something more than this. But we shall support Blaine trusting that his great abilities will be used for the good of his country.

The nomination of Blaine is the inauguration of one of the most exciting political campaigns we have ever had. Like all strong men he has bitter enemies and devoted friends. His nomination does not mean what it would have made in 1876 and 1880. In 1876 he was the representative of pronounced anti-rebel sentiment in congress. In 1880 he was the candidate of the anti-boss sentiment of the country. This year he receives his nomination because he is the favorite leader of his party. His services to his party have been distinguished and valuable. While it is still uncertain whether he can carry New York, he will be strong in the earlier elections. Maine votes in September, Ohio will undoubtedly be republican in October as Blaine is very popular there. It makes West Virginia another October state doubtful. Indiana another October state sent a majority of her delegation to Chicago for him. It will be seen therefore that he is a very strong candidate in the states that have early elections.

UTICA, N. Y., June 6.—This city, the home of Roscoe Conkling, fired a hundred guns in honor of the nomination of Blaine.

DIED.

SINTON—In this city on Tuesday, June 3d, Nina G., the wife of Dr. W. K. Sinton, aged 22 years.

Funeral from the family residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending June 4, 1884:

Anderson, Willie
Anaya, J J
Boston, Henry M B
Bailey, Mrs Wm
Barry, Willie L
Berry, Lizzie
Brangton, J A
Davis, Tom
Fox, Mr
Horris, Kate
Hicks, Mrs E
Hursch, Jno
Keller, Mrs Geo O 2
Kirkham, Mrs Lon
King, Chas T
Louis, Geo
Manning, Richard 2
Macka, Hanna
Marsh, Hon L P
McGuire, Miss Ollie
McDavitt, Miss S E
Merriam, Alice B 2
Meyer, Jacob 2
Osbriton, F F
Pothoff, Ch
Richardson, Wm
Russell, C James 2
Scott, Mrs C E
Stivlans, John
Sherman, Ward B
Stevens, Frank
Sweetland, Wm
Randolph, W S
Thomas, J B
Tripp, Mrs M W
Wyeth, C A

FOREIGN.

Delaney, Wm
Hanning, R
Mason, Annie

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

[illegible]

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs.

we-12-tf

W. E. D. MERRILL A. D. DAVIS.

MERRILL & DAVIS,

Sanitary Plumbers,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

14 Pike's Peak avenue.

Telephone No. 49. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, Col.,
June 5, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on July 16, 1884, viz:

Stephen George Kellogg declaratory statement No. 9,076 for the sw qr se qr of section 19, west hf of ne qr and se qr ne qr of section 30, township 15 south, range 57 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles P. Anderson, John W. Armstrong, Samuel C. Thompson and James Hunter, all of Sanborn post office, Bent county, Colorado.

Charles P. Anderson declaratory statement No 9,086 for the e hf se qr of section 30, sw qr nw qr of section 29 and nw qr nw qr of section 32, township 15 south, range 57 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Stephen G. Kellogg, John W. Armstrong, James Hunter and Samuel C. Thompson, all of Sanborn post office, Bent county, Colorado.

John W. Armstrong declaratory statement No. 9,085 for the se qr sw qr of section 19, n hf nw qr and se qr nw qr of section 30, township 14 south, range 56 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel C. Thompson, Charles P. Anderson, James Hunter and Stephen G. Kellogg, all of Sanborn post office, Bent county, Colorado.

Also, the following who will offer their proof before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the same day:

Joseph E. Gately H. S. No. 1,859 for the w hf ne qr and e hf nw qr of section 33, township 11 south, range 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: A. J. Brazelton, J. C. Cook, Isaac Vandenberg and Anderson Welty, all of Bastonville post office El Paso county, Colorado.

Mary Ann Blakeslee H. S. No. 1,311 for s hf lots 2 and 3 and lot 5 and n hf lot 6 of section 7, township 12 south, range 63 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Sarah Elsworth, A. P. Darrow, M. A. Dickenson and Charles Ricken, all of Summit Park post office, El Paso county, Colorado

wf-7-6 MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

[illegible]

For sale cheap. Will farrow in 1 to 4 weeks.

Bred by REGISTERED BERKSHIRE.

Price from $10 to $14 per head. Inquire at Spaulding House.

w-1*

[illegible]

E. E. AMES & Co., Boston.

OFFICE—Congregational House, Beacon and Somerset streets, Room 11.

ADVERTISING RATES First page, per line, 20 cents; other advertising pages, 16 cents; or $20.00 per column, each insertion.

Published every other Saturday, at $2.00 Per Year, in Advance.

From Sunday's Daily.

COMPANY A.

How the Military Celebrated Decoration Day.

After the parade on Friday afternoon Company A, first battalion cavalry, repaired to the shooting range west of the Monument and indulged in their semi-annual target practice for the gold medal and other prizes. Ten shots were fired by each contestant, five at 100 yards and five at 200 yards. Following is the complete score

CLASS A.

	100 yds	200 yds	total
Saxton	12	16	28
Frost	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Dillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	11	12	23
St. John, J. C	17	[illegible]	26
Thomas	[illegible]	10	27
Lowther	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
Johnson, N	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. John, W. B	[illegible]	0	[illegible]

CLASS B.

	100 yds	200 yds	total
Kimball	0	16	[illegible]
St. John, I	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Kilner	[illegible]	7	20
Michael	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CLASS C.

	100 yds	200 yds	total
Sperry	7	9	26
Witael	[illegible]	10	25
Paster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Draper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunter	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson, I. A	[illegible]	4	[illegible]

As a whole the shooting was very good considering that a strong wind was blowing across the range. Dr. Frost carried off the gold medal. Messrs. Kimball and Draper both obtained silver cups and W. B. St. John the leather medal.

In the evening the company gave an exhibition drill at the rink, under the command of Lieutenant Saxton, which was pronounced by those who witnessed it the best ever given by the company in Colorado Springs. Following the regular drill, there was a drill on skates which was very amusing.

Public School Report

The following is the report for our public schools for the month ending May [illegible], 1884

Teachers and Grades	Number Enrolled	Average Number Belong	Average Daily Attendance	Average per cent of Attendance	Number Half Days Absence	Number Cases Tardiness
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Whole number enrolled [illegible] 121

Albert E. Joyce, Superintendent

Mr. [illegible] returned to his home from [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] returned from a visit to Manitou Springs.

Dr. S. [illegible] who went to Denver over the Denver & Rio Grande yesterday.

[illegible] will leave for Chicago to-day to attend the republican national convention.

Company A, first battalion cavalry, will organize a [illegible] club for a parade on July [illegible].

[illegible] all [illegible] this city and will probably reside here permanently.

The Matt France hose company have new [illegible] and will appear in them for the first time on the Fourth of July.

Mr. A. Sagendorf, who is now [illegible] the internal revenue collector's office at Denver, spent Decoration day in this city with his family.

Commodore Stott and party who have been [illegible] at the Antlers for two or three days, left for the east yesterday morning in his [illegible].

[illegible] pet dogs should take out [illegible] at once, as the notice has [illegible] June 1st the slaughter [illegible].

[illegible] company showed considerable [illegible] in turning out in Memorial day parade [illegible] more than did our home [illegible].

Miss M. A. Carpenter, manager of the Western Union telegraph office in this city, left yesterday for Alamosa to visit friends and look after some business interests.

[illegible] Irving, wife and daughter, arrived in [illegible] yesterday from Minneapolis. Mr. Irving is a brother of Mr. Irving of Colorado Springs and may conclude to locate here.

It is expected that Governor Grant will come down on Monday to inspect the institute for the deaf and dumb. The public are invited to inspect the school at the same time.

The running of branch trains between Colorado Springs and Manitou junction will be continued after to-day. Regular trains will be run into the depot here the same as formerly.

There was some delay to trains on the Denver & Rio Grande yesterday in consequence of a washout near Sedalia caused by a break in the high line ditch. It was necessary to transfer passengers.

The Garfield Guards, Captain Reginald [illegible] Parsons commanding, made a very good appearance in the Grand Army procession on Friday. This is a new organization and gives great promise for the future.

The First Presbyterian church of this city have arranged with the Rev. [illegible] S. Black, of Montreal, to preach for them for a time, and he will occupy their pulpit this morning and evening and each evening [illegible] further notice.

Gowenlock's pharmacy was very tastily decorated with flowers and evergreens on Memorial day. The decorations commanded no little attention, and the enterprise shown by the proprietor is certainly worthy of commendation.

The bread, rolls and cakes made by The Antlers' baker are getting quite a reputation in town, and Messrs. Lindsey & Kittredge are almost daily in receipt of applications from persons wishing to be regularly supplied. These they are sorry to be obliged to refuse, as the demand for the hotel use sufficiently taxes the ovens. A breakfast at The Antlers will convince any visitor that these products of the baker's art have not been overrated.

The first of the B. & O. Red Books for the year is out, and if it is to be taken as a fair indication of what other editions are to be, a million won't supply the demand. In the Red Book for the republican national convention—such being its title—about everything is given which can be considered of interest in connection with convention matters, and the clear and exceedingly concise form must commend it most heartily. The compilation is out of the usual order in political text-books. There are very few figures, and the slice notes in pocket type lead to ready reference to an extensive compilation of valuable data. It cannot but be a very desirable little book as the campaign progresses, and a two cent stamp inclosed to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, will secure a copy.

Our reporter inquired yesterday of Mr. Goff in regard to the opening of the Colorado Springs circulating library. He was informed that owing to Mr. Goff's illness the past month, the labor of selecting the books has been unavoidably retarded to the extent that so far he has only been able to select about half the books wanted, and as these will not be purchased till the list is completed, the opening is of necessity somewhat delayed. Our readers will appreciate the labor required in selecting a circulating library when we state the catalogue consulted is nearly as large as Webster's unabridged. Mr. Goff states that in addition to the books placed in the library he will also supply any other book of a popular nature and of reasonable cost for a small advance on regular library rates, thus opening up a wide field to readers.

"The Troubadours" repeated their performance at the opera house last night for the benefit of Grace Episcopal association rooms. Considering the stormy weather there was a fair audience, but not as good as was deserved. Some important changes were made in the programme and the performance was better than when last given. New selections in the first part were enthusiastically received and the jokes were changed. Burt Haverly in his songs and imitations was, to use the slang expression, "great." No one that has ever appeared in Colorado Springs, either as a professional or amateur, in his specialties has more fully established his popularity than has Mr. Haverly. The club exercise by Messrs. Doucha and White were well received, as was also the musical act by Messrs. Farley & Wolbert. In the grand finale of the first part John Stove and Haverly came to the front but the parts that they took in the farce that concluded the performance equaled if not surpassed anything that could be given professionally. Although an amateur Stove fully established himself as an experienced actor. Mr. Cunningham deserves credit as interlocutor. As to the parts the others took previous mention has been made.

From Tuesday's Daily.

COLE'S CIRCUS.

A Small Attendance and a Poor Show.

Two performances were given here yesterday by Cole's circus, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. As usual the performance in the afternoon was fuller and better than in the evening, but nevertheless very unsatisfactory. But a small part of the programme, as advertised, was carried out, and what was given was in some instances displeasing. It was far from being a good circus performance.

In the evening the programme was even lighter and weaker than in the afternoon. There was no ring riding to speak of and the time was principally filled up with jumping, tumbling, bicycle riding and attempts at roller skating that can be equaled at home. Several who saw this circus in Denver say that the performance given here would not compare with what was given there.

Hardly had the programme opened before the employees began to tear down the seats, and otherwise prepare for moving. It is certain that Cole's circus cannot expect liberal patronage in Colorado Springs in the future unless a better performance is given.

DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

An Inspection Made by Governor Grant.

Yesterday morning's north-bound express on the Denver & Rio Grande brought to this city Governor Grant, he coming on a visit to the Deaf Mute institute. He was met at the depot by Mayor Humphrey and Mr. C. E. White. They were afterwards joined by Hon. Irving Howbert, Hon. W. S. Jackson, Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Correy. The party proceeded immediately to the institute where dinner was served, after which a general inspection of the workings and condition of the institute was made. Regular exercises took place under the direction of Prof. Blattner which were witnessed with considerable interest by the governor and the other visitors.

Governor Grant came and went in a hurry, returning to Denver at 3:45 p. m. The reporter did not have an opportunity of talking with him, but we understand from several of the others who were with him that he found everything in an exceedingly satisfactory condition, and was more than pleased with the progress that had been made since his last visit.

Hon. W. S. Jackson, who was with the governor and party visiting the Deaf Mute institute, reports everything in the very best of condition every way, says the trustees and faculty and all in the management have reason to be satisfied with the work that is being done there. Everything was clean and neat. The health of the children seemed to be carefully looked after and they appeared contented and happy. They were much interested in their exercises and studies. The institution, as now run, is one the state may well be proud of.

Mayor Humphrey expressed himself as being more than pleased with his visit to the institute, especially with the exercises conducted by Professor Blattner. He also spoke very favorably of the excellent condition in which everything was found in and about the building, and the manner in which the management was being conducted.

Hon. Irving Howbert, also one of the party who was talked with by the reporter, said that from observation made by him as one of the visiting party, everything at the institute was working very satisfactorily, indeed. The corps of instructors were competent and everything about the building was neat and tidy, and commendatory to the management.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by F. G. Rowe, real estate agent.

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

A. Bo[illegible] to [illegible] Nolan, lots 7, 8 and 9 and fractional lots 4, 5 and 6, block 187	$ 50
[illegible] Fletcher to Sarah A. Love, lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and [illegible], block 185	500
A. Bo[illegible] to Nancy [illegible]per, [illegible], block 95	[illegible]
The Colorado City Town Co. to [illegible] Nolan, [illegible] block 8 and [illegible] block 187 and [illegible] block 184,	5

COUNTRY.

[illegible] C. Munson to [illegible] Starks, ne qr of se qr of sec 32, nw qr of sw qr and e [illegible] of sw qr of sec 33, tp 12 s, r 68 w,	2,[illegible]00
Mary W. McGuire to [illegible] Riggs, nw qr of se qr and s [illegible] of se qr of sec 34 and sw qr of sw qr of sec 35, tp 16 s, r 70 w,	500
[illegible] Van[illegible] to Clara A. [illegible], nw qr of sec 3, tp 13, s r 67 w, also ne qr of ne qr of sec 4, tp 13, s r 67	[illegible],500

PATENTS.

United States to Horace B. [illegible]ings, acres	[illegible]60
United States to Horace [illegible]ings, acres.	60
United States to Horace [illegible]ings, acres.	[illegible]0
United States to Horace [illegible]ings, acres.	320
United States to Horace [illegible]ings, acres.	660

Many of the circus performers spent Sunday at Manitou.

Mr. D. W. Page, of Chicago, was among those registered at The Antlers on Sunday.

The new county offices are about completed and will be ready for occupation in a short time.

Work on the "[illegible] School" is progressing rapidly, and the building is nearly ready for the roof.

The school children were so demoralized yesterday on account of the circus that it was deemed advisable to dismiss them.

Mr. C. E. [illegible]ton, a former resident of Colorado Springs, now of California, was in the city yesterday greeting old friends.

Mr. George Aux had three horses killed by lightning last week on his ranch near Elbert. So says the Elbert County Record.

Co[illegible] [illegible] Bacon has sent east for a white hearse, something that has been much needed in Colorado Springs for some time. It will cost about $[illegible],000.

Miss Frances C. Guernsey, formerly a teacher in the public schools, after a long winter of suffering from consumption died at her home in Kalamazoo, Mich., May 23.

Dr. Chas. Gamble will soon give an entertainment in the interest of the temperance cause. Subject: "Hand Writing on the Wall," an allegory of "Belshazzar's Feast."

Mr. Frank Griswold, of the People's bank, has been appointed the Colorado Springs agent of the Mutual Life Insurance company, one of the representative companies of the country.

On Friday of this week the public schools will close for the year. There will be public exercises at the high school building of which a complete programme will be published in due time.

An important meeting of the school board was held on Saturday night. As the business brought before the meeting was not finished, it was concluded to adjourn until next Saturday night.

County Clerk Eaton has paid out in bounties during May a total of $52, of which amount $[illegible]8 75 was paid for hawk-scalps and $8 for coyote scalps. One skunk scalp was brought in during the month.

We were in error on Sunday morning in stating that the military company fired the salute at the decoration ceremonies at Evergreen cemetery. It was instead the color guard of Colorado Springs post No. 22, under command of [illegible] C. G[illegible]more.

Two new exchanges came to us yesterday, one the Elbert County Record published at Elbert, and the other the San Luis Valley Gazette published at Henry, Rio Grande county. Both are bright newsy papers and we gladly welcome them to the office.

Messrs. Neff and Farrar have disposed of their meat market to Messrs. Berry & Frazer, who will continue the business at the old stand, first door south of postoffice, where the public will find a full line of everything in the shape of meats, fish, etc., that the country affords.

[illegible] F. Downing, son of [illegible] F. Downing the general agent of the North American and Pennsylvania Insurance companies of Philadelphia for all the western states, is expected in this city to-day on a visit to [illegible] Sabine. He will probably remain here several months in hopes of gaining relief from asthma.

We noticed yesterday in the show window of [illegible] C. Davis a gold badge on which was engraved the inscription "Colorado Springs, 1884, Chief of the Fire Department." The badge is in the shape of a shield, at the top is engraved a flame of fire and beneath it, crossed nozzles. Below the inscription a wheel, significant of speed, was engraved. The badge we understand is worth at least $50, and a piece of work that reflects much credit on the manufacturer, Mr. Davis. He declined to convey to the reporter any information in regard to the badge, but we infer that it is to be presented to Chief Engineer O'Brien by the fire department.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

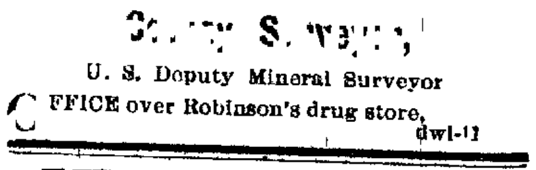
Cards under this head, state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

W. A. RICHARDS

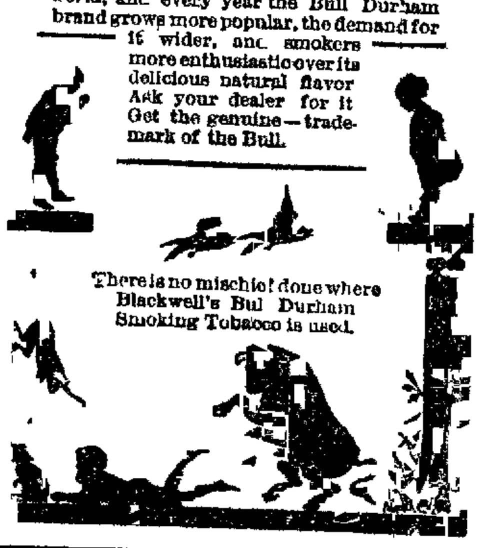
County Surveyor,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

OFFICE over Robinson's drug store. dwl-11

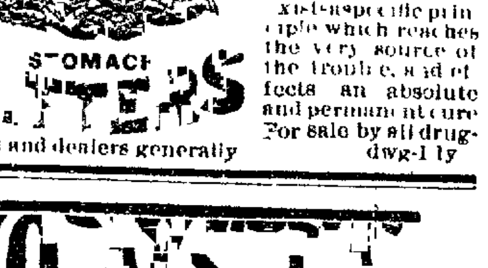


The best evidence in the world of the purity and excellence of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is found in the fact that the fame of this tobacco increases from year to year. This could not be the case if it were merely "gotten up to sell," or had any dubious or dangerous ingredients in it. Among millions of users of all nationalities, surely some one would find out if it were impure, injurious or unpalatable. For 18 years this tobacco has been acknowledged to be the *best in the world*, and every year the Bull Durham brand grows more popular, the demand for it wider, and smokers more enthusiastic over its delicious natural flavor. Ask your dealer for it. Get the genuine—trade-mark of the Bull.



There is no mischief done where Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is used.

Fortify the system. All who have experienced and witnessed the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble, and effects an absolute and permanent cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwg-1 ly



ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

wbd-5-ly

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 256 pages, 8½x11 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wb-25-ly

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

I wish to dispose of my business, with stock and fixtures, and will sell to any one wishing to embark in the business

At a Very Low Figure.

I have in stock large quantities of Strawberry, Raspberry and Rhubarb Plants, Bearing Currant Bushes, Large Roses, Perennial Phlox, Peonies, Bleeding Hearts, Liliums, English Violets, Hot House Plants for Bedding, and a large assortment of other stock, which space will not permit me to mention.

WILLIAM CLARK. dwa-[illegible]-tf

[illegible]

By DR. S. E. SOLLY,

FOR SALE

— AT —

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 9 31 a. m., departs 9.39 a. m.

" [illegible]. Leadville mail, arrives 11.16 a. m., departs 11.21 a. m.

" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2 10 p. m., departs 2.15 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.03 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.47 a. m., departs 3.52 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.15 p. m., departs 12 20 p. m.

" 4. Leadville mail, arrives 4.22 p. m., departs 4.27 p. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m.,

Trains Nos. 1 and 4 will not run on Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 31—Leaves	9 50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives	9.05 a. m
No. 33— "	11 25 a. m.	No. 34— "	10.50 a. m
No. 35— "	12 30 p. m.	No. 36— "	12 15 p. m
No. 37— "	2.20 p. m	No. 38— "	1.50 p. m
No 39— "	4.30 p. m.	No. 40— "	3.20 p. m
No. 41— "	5.50 p. m.	No. 42— "	5 30 p. m

Trains 33, 31, 37, 38, 39 and 40 will not run on Sunday

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES	ARRIVES
For Pueblo... 6.35 p. m.	From Denver, 7.35 p. m.
" Denver . 9 15 a. m.	" Pueblo, 10 10 a. m.
For Denver‡ 5 45 p. m.	From Denver‡ 11.30 a. m
‡Sundays only.	‡Sundays only.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7 30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	9 14 a. m.	8 00 p. m.
" "	10 56 a. m	
Via D. & N. O.		6.25 p. m
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.	9 00 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G.		4 02 p. m.
" "		5 20 p. m
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		**ARRIVE.**
Via D. & R. G.	9.44 a. m.	11.23 p. m.
" "	11.26 a. m	
Via D. & N. O.		7.45 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & N. O.		10.20 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	4.07 a. m	4 32 p. m.
" "		6.00 p. m.
	DEPART	**ARRIVE**
Colorado City & Manitou ..	10.50 a. m	11 26 a. m.
Manitou	4 02 p. m.	4.32 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8 00 p. m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m., and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days	8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays	8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

Miss M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

The Colorado Springs

Trunk Factory

Carries the largest and finest stock of

TRUNKS, VALISES, CLUB BAGS

AND

Ladies' Hand Satchels

In the state, and at LOWER PRICES. Call and examine the stock and prices.

Repairing Done Promptly.

[illegible], Proprietor,

GEORGE A. BERRY, Salesman.

[illegible]

ON HUERFANO ST. dwd17-3m

SPECIAL BUSINESS LOCAL.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by F. E. Robinson. wk-5-ly

A Great Discovery

That is bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, pain in the side and chest, or any disease of the throat and lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial bottle free at F. E. Robinson's drug store. Large size $1.00. cwk-5-ly

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. E. Robinson. cwk-5-ly

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

[illegible]

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. wa-12-tf

Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. we-5-ly

THE

D. & R. G.

RAILWAY.

—IN—

COLORADO,

NEW MEXICO

AND UTAH

THE NEW SCENIC ROUTE TO

[illegible]

—AND THE—

Pacific Coast.

The best route, because

THE MOST CONVENIENT,

THE MOST PICTURESQUE,

[illegible]

Opening to the Ranchmen over a million acres of fertile lands to the Stock Grower vast ranges yet unclaimed, and to the Miner regions rich in the precious metals

—THE—

Denver & Rio Grande

—IS THE—

FAVORITE ROUTE

FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

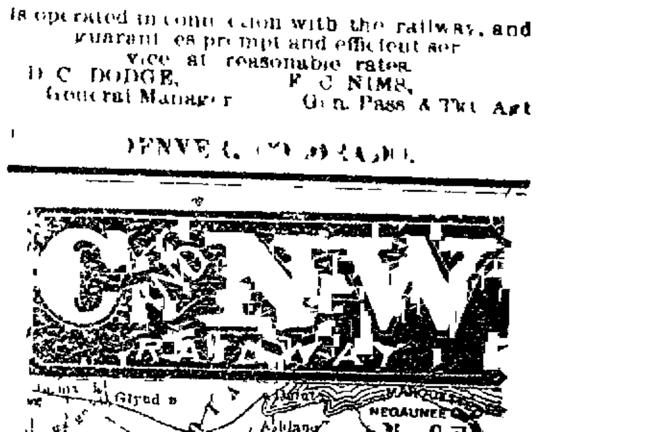
Between all the most important Cities and Mining camps in Colorado and Utah. Over 1,500 miles of Standard and Narrow Gauge, splendidly equipped and carefully managed.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE EXPRESS

is operated in connection with the railway, and guarantees prompt and efficient service at reasonable rates.

D. C. DODGE, General Manager. F. C. NIMS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

DENVER, COLORADO.



—THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST!

It is the short, sure and safe route between

Council Bluffs

AND

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes.

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line

[illegible], Traveling Agent.

W. N. BA[illegible], General Agent.

No. Windsor Hotel Block Denver. b-1-tf

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co., Boston.

OFFICE—Congregational House, Beacon and Somerset streets, Room 11

ADVERTISING RATES First page, per line, 25 cents; other advertising pages, 16 cents; or $20.00 per column, each insertion.

Published every other Saturday, at

$2.00 Per Year, in Advance